

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

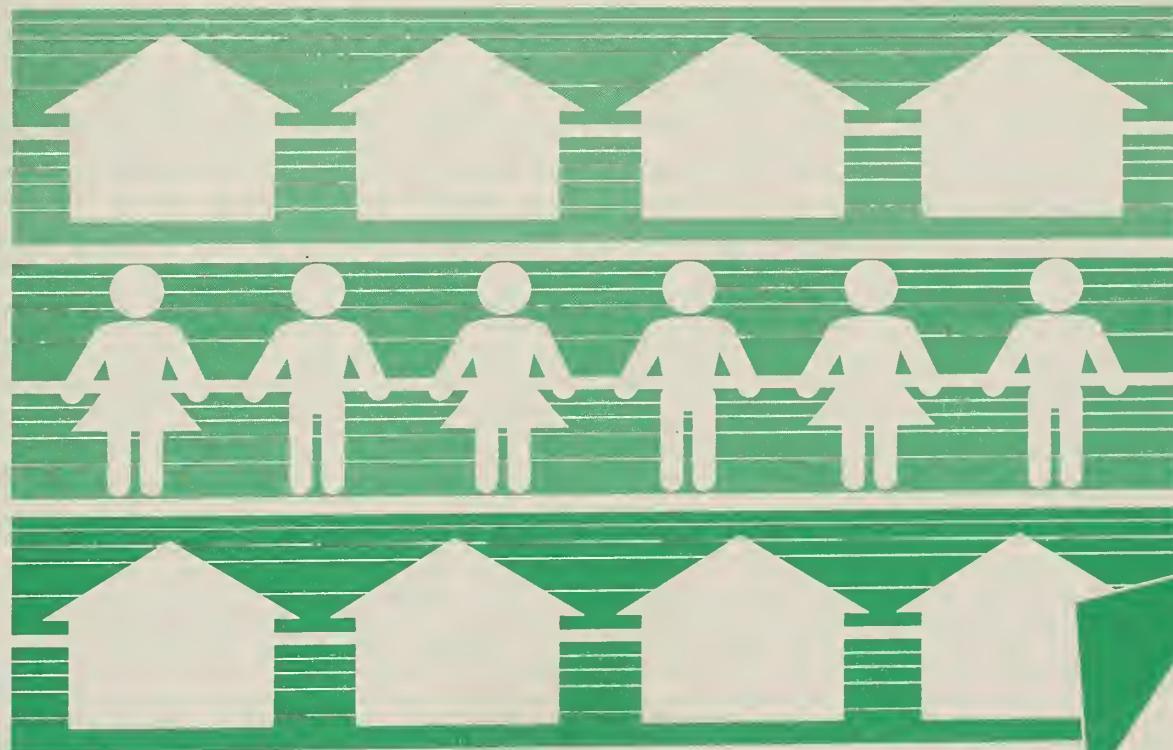
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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress Connecticut



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 108(A)	100, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	100, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 108(A)	100, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 50(A)	98, 110(A)	...	130(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 50(A)	98, 110(A)	...	130(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	130(A)	155	177(A)

¹ Not applicable.

² Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

³ The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³ Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE													
Heading	Table number and title	Headnote	Column head	Spanner									
Stubhead	The table number				Boxhead								
Stub						Data field							
Sidehead													
	20 ALASKA	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS											
	Page number and State name	Report title											

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area.....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service.....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon

occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

CONNECTICUT

User Note 1

In the records for Middletown city, coextensive with Middletown town, Middlesex County, the only valid Congressional District for the 103rd Congress is 02. All references to Congressional District 01 and Congressional District 03 are incorrect.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers -----	12 549.6	1 223.2	4 414.2	1 101.3	656.8	1 518.8	3 635.4
Square miles -----	4 845.4	472.3	1 704.3	425.2	253.6	586.4	1 403.6
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons -----	3 287 116	548 016	548 041	547 765	547 765	547 764	547 765
White -----	2 859 353	429 116	511 184	460 918	438 475	499 448	520 212
Black -----	274 269	77 824	20 209	65 293	71 944	26 455	12 544
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	6 654	1 059	2 005	963	821	1 018	788
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	50 698	9 403	7 532	8 382	11 975	7 592	5 814
Other race -----	96 142	30 614	7 111	12 209	24 550	13 251	8 407
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	213 116	55 179	16 394	27 023	61 014	34 132	19 374
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	2 754 184	408 866	502 631	447 678	405 346	479 813	509 850
AGE							
All persons -----	3 287 116	548 016	548 041	547 765	547 765	547 764	547 765
Under 5 years -----	228 356	37 461	39 005	36 934	37 917	39 900	37 139
5 to 9 years -----	209 005	34 732	36 131	33 799	32 848	36 274	35 221
10 to 14 years -----	194 372	32 536	32 637	31 594	31 426	34 039	32 140
15 to 19 years -----	211 580	35 274	38 820	35 452	33 435	35 161	33 438
20 to 24 years -----	251 701	41 511	50 823	43 739	39 834	38 024	37 770
25 to 34 years -----	583 882	96 660	102 085	95 867	96 388	96 333	96 549
35 to 44 years -----	510 996	84 496	83 646	84 159	81 941	88 288	88 466
45 to 54 years -----	356 042	57 771	55 671	56 843	63 140	61 801	60 816
55 to 64 years -----	295 275	49 022	44 323	49 453	54 586	47 651	50 240
65 to 74 years -----	256 237	43 852	37 520	46 277	44 042	40 430	44 116
75 to 84 years -----	142 677	25 703	20 684	25 561	24 062	22 389	24 278
85 years and over -----	46 993	8 998	6 696	8 087	8 146	7 474	7 592
3 and 4 years -----	90 227	14 915	15 418	14 717	14 658	15 801	14 718
16 years and over -----	2 616 638	436 775	433 784	439 211	439 174	430 722	436 972
18 years and over -----	2 537 535	423 317	421 044	426 557	426 140	416 643	423 834
21 years and over -----	2 392 261	399 737	389 784	400 776	404 685	394 967	402 312
60 years and over -----	594 160	103 426	87 121	105 408	103 421	93 551	101 233
62 years and over -----	534 685	93 458	78 188	95 287	92 570	84 175	91 007
Median age -----		34.4	34.6	32.5	34.6	35.2	34.4
Female -----							35.2
Under 5 years -----	1 694 243	285 964	275 775	285 737	286 211	280 547	279 989
5 to 9 years -----	111 335	18 433	18 995	18 059	18 284	19 385	18 179
10 to 14 years -----	101 886	16 847	17 694	16 568	15 975	17 639	17 163
15 to 19 years -----	95 208	15 962	15 811	15 387	15 561	16 615	15 872
20 to 24 years -----	102 897	17 348	18 623	17 417	16 388	16 796	16 325
25 to 34 years -----	124 152	20 832	23 994	21 842	20 459	18 607	18 418
35 to 44 years -----	292 632	49 257	49 574	48 719	48 980	48 362	47 740
45 to 54 years -----	259 920	43 708	41 392	43 474	42 491	44 566	44 289
55 to 64 years -----	182 301	29 950	27 808	29 521	33 161	31 338	30 523
65 to 74 years -----	154 353	25 815	22 836	26 266	28 720	24 536	26 180
75 to 84 years -----	144 455	24 821	21 031	26 347	24 789	22 797	24 670
85 years and over -----	90 179	16 331	13 019	16 165	15 275	14 281	15 108
3 and 4 years -----	34 925	6 660	4 998	5 972	6 128	5 645	5 522
16 years and over -----	44 019	7 338	7 489	7 157	7 117	7 774	7 144
18 years and over -----	1 367 156	231 577	220 159	232 768	233 254	223 662	225 736
21 years and over -----	1 328 599	224 943	213 914	226 681	226 919	216 800	219 342
60 years and over -----	1 257 585	213 254	199 123	213 635	216 256	206 616	208 701
62 years and over -----	347 802	60 981	50 635	62 112	60 599	54 885	58 590
Median age -----		35.7	35.9	33.6	36.1	36.7	35.6
Male -----	1 592 873	262 052	272 266	262 028	261 554	267 197	267 776
Median age -----		33.2	33.2	31.4	33.2	33.9	34.1
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over -----	2 537 535	423 317	421 044	426 557	426 140	416 643	423 834
Male -----	1 208 936	198 374	207 130	199 876	199 221	199 843	204 492
Female -----	1 328 599	224 943	213 914	226 681	226 919	216 800	219 342
White -----	2 249 749	344 025	395 929	367 943	352 034	384 473	405 345
Black -----	188 746	53 889	14 056	44 111	49 281	18 274	9 135
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	4 919	796	1 457	725	631	714	596
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	35 870	6 654	5 496	6 384	8 474	4 991	3 871
Other race -----	58 251	17 953	4 106	7 394	15 720	8 191	4 887
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	135 775	33 590	10 324	17 369	40 373	21 932	12 187
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons -----	3 287 116	548 016	548 041	547 765	547 765	547 764	547 765
In households -----	3 185 949	530 097	517 454	528 807	537 119	536 783	535 689
Householder -----	1 230 479	208 723	200 769	207 515	201 373	201 115	207 984
Family householder -----	864 493	141 986	141 357	142 345	143 004	146 994	148 807
Nonfamily householder -----	365 986	66 737	59 412	65 170	61 369	54 121	59 177
Male -----	157 624	28 266	27 714	27 276	25 289	23 521	25 558
Living alone -----	117 261	20 912	19 861	20 478	18 751	18 235	19 024
Female -----	208 362	38 471	31 698	37 894	36 080	30 600	33 619
Living alone -----	179 900	33 002	26 869	32 849	30 801	27 156	29 223
Spouse -----	684 660	105 813	116 334	110 042	110 009	119 390	123 072
Child -----	994 494	164 591	159 007	163 671	165 877	175 915	165 433
Grandchild -----	37 946	7 134	5 044	7 419	8 150	5 565	4 634
Other relatives -----	98 343	18 280	11 636	17 210	21 240	16 164	13 813
Nonrelatives -----	140 027	25 556	24 664	22 950	27 470	18 634	20 753
Institutionalized persons -----	48 424	10 146	8 278	6 222	6 064	9 052	8 662
Other persons in group quarters -----	52 743	7 773	22 309	12 736	4 582	1 929	3 414
Persons per household -----	2.59	2.54	2.58	2.55	2.63	2.67	2.58
Persons per family -----	3.10	3.08	3.07	3.10	3.13	3.16	3.06
Persons 65 years and over -----	445 907	78 553	64 900	79 925	76 250	70 293	75 986
In households -----	415 848	71 552	60 441	75 259	71 870	64 989	71 737
Householder -----	275 808	47 681	40 486	49 891	47 345	42 703	47 702
Nonfamily householder -----	126 895	22 265	19 165	22 950	21 095	19 652	21 768
Living alone -----	121 918	21 377	18 476	22 135	20 014	18 944	20 972
Male -----	26 662	4 652	4 143	4 788	4 327	4 166	4 586
Female -----	95 256	16 725	14 333	17 347	15 687	14 778	16 386
Spouse -----	97 961	16 870	14 561	17 737	16 460	14 872	17 461
Other relatives -----	36 061	5 922	4 576	6 586	6 810	6 513	5 654
Nonrelatives -----	6 018	1 079	818	1 045	1 255	901	920
Institutionalized persons -----	28 972	6 774	4 318	4 477	4 248	5 183	3 972
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 087	227	141	189	132	121	277

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

2 CONNECTICUT

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State	3 287 116	228 356	2 616 638	2 537 535	145 274	200 159	1 094 878	356 042	147 022	148 253	445 907	189 670	46 993	194	34.4	
District 1	548 016	37 461	436 775	423 317	23 580	33 235	181 156	57 771	24 149	24 873	78 553	34 701	8 998	491	34.6	
COUNTY																
Harford County (pt.)	34 195	401 480	389 150	22 056	31 244	164 064	52 763	22 353	23 179	73 491	32 443	8 372	890	560	34.5	
Middlesex County (pt.)	2 097	24 863	24 131	1 012	1 440	11 734	3 299	1 298	1 262	4 086	1 890	1 372	66	35.2	34.1	
Tolland County (pt.)	1 169	10 432	10 036	512	551	5 358	1 709	498	432	976	368	66	66	34.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Berlin town	16 787	1 080	13 362	12 963	575	744	5 323	1 880	874	915	2 652	988	194	37.5		
Bloomfield town	19 483	1 047	16 225	15 775	688	941	5 746	2 430	1 042	1 113	3 815	1 849	471	40.5		
Central Manchester CDP	30 934	2 167	25 094	24 436	1 127	2 063	10 955	2 763	1 082	1 330	5 116	2 237	471	33.9		
Cromwell town	12 286	793	10 027	9 748	356	543	4 753	1 191	477	493	1 955	995	329	35.9		
East Hampton town	10 428	782	8 072	8 288	363	512	4 192	409	336	901	373	373	373	33.5		
East Hartford town	50 452	3 214	41 652	40 578	1 912	3 355	16 787	5 422	2 508	2 738	7 856	3 004	688	35.3		
East Hartford CDP	50 452	3 214	41 652	40 578	1 912	3 355	16 787	5 422	2 508	2 738	7 856	3 004	688	35.3		
East Windsor town	10 081	733	8 117	7 930	322	625	3 722	1 094	461	459	1 247	480	134	33.3		
Glastonbury town	27 901	1 719	22 207	21 417	906	1 239	9 286	3 982	1 399	1 300	3 305	1 343	342	34.4		
Hartford city	139 739	11 943	105 127	101 349	9 285	12 115	45 675	11 300	4 623	5 542	13 809	6 264	1 536	28.4		
Hartford town	139 739	11 943	105 127	101 349	9 285	12 115	45 675	11 300	4 623	5 542	13 809	6 264	1 536	28.4		
Manchester town	51 618	3 524	41 718	40 500	1 867	3 140	17 878	5 287	1 237	8 124	3 614	904	34.5			
Newington town	29 208	1 528	24 303	23 571	997	1 511	9 243	3 597	1 529	1 639	5 055	2 057	486	39.0		
Rocky Hill town	29 208	1 528	24 303	23 571	997	1 511	9 243	3 597	1 529	1 639	5 055	2 057	486	36.0		
Scituate town	16 554	952	13 938	13 636	484	1 024	6 346	1 742	724	836	2 480	1 031	304	34.7		
South Windsor town	22 090	1 594	17 220	16 650	728	1 034	8 250	2 802	1 559	941	736	607	160	40.7		
West Hartford town	60 110	3 212	49 819	48 391	2 324	2 726	17 260	6 310	3 089	3 416	13 266	6 728	1 944	40.7		
West Hartford CDP	60 110	3 212	49 819	48 391	2 324	2 726	17 260	6 310	3 089	3 416	13 266	6 728	1 944	40.7		
Wethersfield town	25 651	1 320	21 585	21 043	790	1 76	6 992	2 990	1 599	1 690	5 806	2 642	652	43.0		
Windsor town	27 817	1 841	22 667	21 378	986	1 380	9 462	3 204	1 196	1 211	3 939	1 681	493	35.7		
District 2	548 041	39 005	433 784	421 044	31 260	39 159	165 731	55 671	22 102	22 221	64 900	27 380	6 696	32.5		
COUNTY																
Middlesex County (pt.)	84 826	5 447	69 291	67 410	4 353	5 528	29 288	9 191	3 537	3 666	11 847	5 318	1 368	34.4		
New London County	254 957	18 920	200 814	194 951	12 801	17 691	87 312	25 295	10 561	10 869	30 422	12 473	2 974	32.5		
Tolland County (pt.)	105 733	7 088	94 903	82 521	4 963	6 276	33 604	10 775	4 057	4 947	9 726	3 904	849	30.8		
Windham County	102 525	7 550	7 550	7 550	4 963	4 963	6 276	33 604	4 057	4 947	12 895	5 685	1 485	32.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Cobister town	10 980	1 009	8 358	8 115	346	512	4 390	1 015	398	354	1 100	500	131	32.4		
Connings Towers-Monitors Park CDP	10 013	1 751	5 729	5 579	1 024	1 84	696	4 098	1 170	59	294	169	83	23.3		
Coventry town	10 063	842	12 408	7 741	570	570	3 935	1 097	367	353	812	293	54	33.0		
East Lynde town	15 340	904	11 991	564	878	5 374	2 039	744	758	1 634	567	107	35.7			
Ellington town	10 197	751	8 764	8 491	434	695	4 225	1 301	446	419	1 206	353	88	32.9		
Griswold town	10 384	787	7 833	7 683	3 666	573	3 774	904	384	376	1 206	469	106	31.7		
Gretchen town	45 144	4 227	34 833	34 107	2 930	4 800	16 397	3 087	1 348	1 449	4 096	1 671	440	32.1		
Killington town	15 889	4 124	12 145	11 707	7 04	883	5 059	5 624	726	624	1 002	310	310	33.1		
Ledyard town	14 913	1 139	11 188	10 695	550	819	5 412	822	632	549	1 911	251	38	32.2		
Monsfield town	21 103	700	18 956	18 701	5 889	4 603	2 259	299	1 299	571	571	108	108	32.2		
Middlefield town (pt.)	42 762	2 858	35 400	34 524	3 007	3 765	15 555	3 908	1 534	1 610	5 145	2 622	527	31.3		
Middlefield town	42 762	2 858	35 400	34 524	3 007	3 765	15 555	3 908	1 534	1 610	5 145	2 622	527	31.3		
Monville town	16 673	1 171	13 059	12 621	737	1 009	5 922	1 928	887	1 047	3 664	1 472	500	32.8		
New London city	28 540	2 069	23 271	22 772	3 247	3 140	8 849	8 928	897	1 047	3 664	1 472	492	28.4		
New London town	28 540	2 069	23 271	22 772	3 247	3 140	8 849	8 928	897	1 047	3 664	1 472	492	28.4		
Norwich city	37 391	2 916	29 242	28 406	1 427	2 470	12 210	3 186	1 550	1 693	5 870	2 566	638	33.0		
Norwich town	37 391	2 916	29 242	28 406	1 427	2 470	12 210	3 186	1 550	1 693	5 870	2 566	638	33.0		
Pitfield town	14 363	1 126	10 493	10 288	662	874	1 477	1 408	545	530	1 498	668	133	32.7		
Stafford town	11 091	941	8 443	8 160	412	566	3 951	1 065	368	433	1 365	605	274	31.8		
Storrs CDP	16 919	1 011	13 867	13 489	600	634	2 006	2 006	673	673	1 152	221	221	31.0		
Tolland town	12 198	145	11 787	11 740	5 591	3 574	1 442	2 30	132	173	598	425	425	33.6		
Vernon town	11 001	849	8 251	7 914	4 386	4 93	3 996	1 584	333	601	1 474	359	331	33.6		
Waterford town	29 841	2 173	23 247	23 028	1 089	2 033	10 596	3 254	1 324	1 218	3 319	1 446	376	39.9		
Wilmot CDP	14 746	1 019	17 424	16 936	7 152	2 051	6 600	1 929	785	785	2 006	900	212	28.8		
Windham town	22 039	1 592	22 039	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	366	30.3		
District 3	547 765	36 934	439 211	426 557	25 781	34 529	180 026	56 843	23 970	25 483	79 925	33 448	8 087	34.6		
COUNTY																
Fairfield County (pt.)	27 238	2 886	40 550	39 402	1 610	2 502	14 865	5 281	2 515	2 919	9 710	3 847	740	39.0		
Middlesex County (pt.)	1 989	21 035	20 254	20 254	1 007	1 220	9 377	3 459	1 218	1 135	2 838	1 093	215	35.4		
New Haven County (pt.)	32 059	377 626	366 901	23 164	30 807	155 784	20 237	155 784	20 237	21 429	67 377	28 708	7 132			
471 138																

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age									
					Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over
District 5—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Meriden town	59 479	4 530	46 714	45 368	2 211	3 581	20 406	5 431	2 507	2 511	8 721	3 689	959	33.4
Monroe town (pt.)	1 549	1 169	1 163	23 411	22 632	1 232	1 711	10 960	2 828	1 114	1 078	3 709	1 544	339
Newington town	30 625	2 616	22 632	23 411	22 632	1 232	1 711	10 960	2 828	1 114	1 078	3 709	1 544	32.0
New Fairfield town	12 911	924	9 815	9 379	522	586	4 296	1 825	554	455	1 141	521	108	35.0
Newtown town	20 779	1 484	16 080	15 425	781	851	7 146	3 018	990	750	1 889	819	695	35.9
Ridgefield town	20 919	1 482	16 429	15 776	690	908	6 912	3 321	1 234	921	1 790	695	166	37.1
Seymour town	14 288	968	11 515	11 205	509	810	5 124	1 435	639	684	2 004	687	132	34.7
Shelton town	35 418	2 489	28 066	27 247	1 337	1 919	11 898	4 323	1 755	1 567	4 448	1 902	619	35.4
Southbury town (pt.)	2 819	209	2 102	1 990	113	90	925	413	78	73	298	185	91	36.4
Waterbury city	108 961	8 597	85 927	83 400	4 437	7 133	35 237	9 464	4 359	4 359	17 925	8 073	1 864	33.1
Waterbury town	108 961	8 597	85 927	83 400	4 437	7 133	35 237	9 464	4 359	4 359	17 925	8 073	1 864	33.1
Watertown town	15 989	1 112	12 451	11 948	512	585	4 712	2 718	928	798	1 695	701	214	39.4
Wolcott town	13 700	845	10 903	10 527	589	768	4 445	1 705	671	700	1 649	567	135	35.4
District 6														
Fairfield County (pt.)	2 809	180	298	242	97	101	884	476	172	127	385	144	25	39.8
Hartford County (pt.)	348 757	23 803	278 608	270 290	14 381	20 616	118 401	37 907	16 304	16 546	46 135	18 286	4 384	34.6
Litchfield County (pt.)	174 092	11 997	137 681	133 373	6 356	8 570	58 880	19 817	7 558	7 599	24 593	10 770	2 575	35.7
New Haven County (pt.)	12 999	641	11 037	10 793	322	353	3 577	3 273	5 369	5 224	618	4 030	2 364	45.2
Tolland County (pt.)	9 108	518	7 348	7 136	366	615	1 247	1 247	435	357	843	306	79	34.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avon town	13 937	773	11 255	10 916	451	540	4 371	2 122	811	776	1 845	755	197	40.0
Bristol city	60 640	4 280	48 619	47 239	2 363	3 944	21 274	5 956	2 689	2 767	8 246	3 394	767	33.5
Bristol town	60 640	4 280	48 619	47 239	2 363	3 944	21 274	5 956	2 689	2 767	8 246	3 394	767	33.5
Cheshire County (pt.)	45 532	3 219	36 252	35 200	1 729	2 847	16 046	5 060	2 457	2 144	4 917	1 858	475	33.1
Farmington town	20 608	1 378	16 661	16 238	542	910	7 322	5 316	979	1 032	1 032	1 337	1 350	430
New Britain city	75 491	5 357	59 553	4 234	6 008	24 383	5 627	2 834	3 708	12 759	5 247	1 241	1 241	32.6
New Britain town	75 491	5 357	61 042	59 553	4 234	6 008	24 383	5 627	2 834	3 708	12 759	5 247	1 241	32.6
New Milford town	23 629	1 935	17 956	17 311	865	1 223	8 812	6 646	861	769	2 135	1 059	303	32.6
Plainville town	17 392	1 087	14 190	13 779	676	958	6 141	1 912	848	839	2 405	977	241	33.2
Plymouth town	11 822	848	9 222	8 909	503	608	4 176	1 172	420	483	1 547	586	129	33.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Simsbury town (pt.)	22 023	1 370	17 129	16 386	731	897	7 090	3 187	1 162	1 085	2 234	872	238	37.1
Southbury town (pt.)	12 999	641	11 037	10 793	322	353	2 064	12 578	1 369	1 524	618	4 030	2 364	45.2
Suffield town	38 518	2 482	30 468	29 382	1 675	2 460	8 642	1 421	2 652	1 637	1 426	1 519	545	35.7
Torrington city	33 687	2 305	27 282	26 652	1 173	2 010	11 119	3 139	1 418	1 540	6 253	2 871	691	35.7
Torrington town	33 687	2 305	27 282	26 652	1 173	2 010	11 119	3 139	1 418	1 540	6 253	2 871	691	35.7
Watertown town	20 456	1 298	16 181	16 181	885	1 100	6 686	2 383	914	1 022	482	499	1 754	228
Winchester town	11 524	793	9 102	8 801	457	665	3 938	1 102	475	1 290	734	742	129	33.9
Windsor Locks town	12 338	752	10 190	9 922	464	745	4 175	1 295	475	1 290	734	742	129	35.1
Windsor Locks CDP	12 338	752	10 190	9 922	464	745	4 175	1 295	475	1 290	734	742	129	35.1

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race						American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race					
				All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (if any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (if any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race			
			The State	3 287 116	1 592 873	1 694 243	2 859 353	274 269	6 654	50 698	96 142	213 116	2 754 184	260 840	5 950	49 114	3 912								
	District 1		548 016	262 032	285 964	429 116	77 824	1 059	9 403	30 614	55 179	408 866	73 101	893	9 038	939									
COUNTY			Hartford County (pt.)	503 026	239 820	263 206	385 323	77 147	990	9 095	30 471	54 554	365 526	72 444	826	8 753	923								
			Middlesex County (pt.)	13 132	15 329	15 803	30 161	570	43	235	123	472	29 832	555	42	219	12								
			Tolland County (pt.)	13 858	6 903	6 955	13 632	107	26	73	20	153	13 508	102	25	66	4								
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION			Bloomfield town	16 787	8 194	8 593	16 492	84	12	167	32	224	16 304	80	12	167	39								
			Blowoff town	19 483	9 100	10 473	10 835	8 084	36	271	257	590	10 586	7 962	35	271	28								
			Central Manchester CDP	30 924	14 753	16 181	29 132	1 038	67	469	228	52	223	28 690	995	57	434	6							
			Cromwell town	12 256	5 889	6 397	11 767	12	147	52	147	11 608	302	12	135	6									
			East Hampton town	10 428	5 282	5 146	10 274	71	13	42	28	139	10 163	68	13	42	3								
			East Hartford town	50 452	24 520	25 932	43 791	4 235	110	1 120	1 120	1 196	3 006	42 084	4 078	92	1 104	88							
			East Hartford CDP	50 452	24 520	25 932	43 791	4 235	110	1 120	1 120	1 196	3 006	42 084	4 078	92	1 104	88							
			East Windsor town	10 081	5 033	5 048	9 510	342	39	131	677	161	562	26 394	401	342	39	131	4						
			Glastonbury town	13 460	7 901	14 441	26 779	259	25	677	20 024	44 137	42 614	50 225	332	25	657	18							
			Hartford city	139 739	66 639	73 100	55 869	54 338	450	2 024	27 058	44 137	42 614	50 225	332	1 833	598								
			Hartford town	139 739	66 639	73 100	55 869	54 338	450	2 024	27 058	44 137	42 614	50 225	332	1 833	598								
			Hanover town	51 618	24 482	27 188	48 262	2 045	101	869	381	1 229	47 500	1 928	88	826	405	45	15						
			Newtonton town	29 208	13 854	15 354	15 354	28 197	413	39	408	151	612	27 735	406	35	405	15							
			Newtonton CDP	29 208	13 854	15 354	15 354	28 197	413	39	408	151	612	27 735	406	35	405	15							
			Rocky Hill town	16 554	8 247	8 307	15 762	431	19	267	152	326	15 524	412	19	264	9								
			South Windsor town	22 080	10 845	11 245	20 890	509	42	560	89	370	20 641	502	40	534	3								
			West Hartford town	60 110	27 378	32 732	56 493	1 310	46	1 710	551	1 891	55 176	1 262	40	1 680	61								
			West Hartford CDP	25 651	11 881	13 770	25 021	293	31	200	106	422	24 719	272	30	197	11								
			Wethersfield town	25 651	11 881	13 770	25 021	293	31	200	106	422	24 719	272	30	197	11								
			Windsor town	27 817	13 469	14 348	21 981	4 792	36	662	346	933	21 465	4 678	35	657	29								
	District 2		548 041	272 266	275 775	511 184	20 269	2 005	7 532	7 111	16 394	502 631	19 376	1 888	7 248	504									
COUNTY			Middlesex County (pt.)	84 826	41 136	43 690	126 007	77 760	5 175	131	1 085	675	1 890	76 648	5 038	123	1 077	50							
			New London County	254 957	128 950	152 525	100 862	234 274	12 123	1 336	3 833	3 833	8 455	230 179	11 587	1 257	3 145	334							
			Tolland County (pt.)	102 525	49 975	52 550	98 288	1 033	185	351	751	2 032	4 261	1 788	96 098	1 022	337	737	70						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION			Colchester town	10 980	5 381	5 599	10 700	157	35	59	29	118	10 609	156	35	52	16								
			Connington towers	10 013	5 066	4 947	8 780	661	33	376	143	457	8 523	637	24	225	16								
			Cromwell town	10 063	5 083	4 980	9 899	78	24	25	37	118	9 618	75	24	210	16								
			East Lyme town	15 340	7 525	7 815	14 437	543	49	213	98	365	14 177	536	46	536	3								
			Ellington town	11 197	5 658	5 539	10 964	147	11	58	91	10 891	143	11	11	58	3								
			Griswold town	10 384	5 162	5 222	10 184	80	41	46	33	102	10 120	143	11	11	58	3							
			Groton town	45 144	25 087	26 057	40 291	2 985	302	974	592	1 649	39 415	2 883	853	283	283	6							
			Killingly town	15 889	7 680	8 209	15 473	115	73	202	26	123	15 379	112	112	69	197	9							
			Lebord town	14 913	7 604	7 389	14 216	313	87	248	49	230	14 059	301	84	235	4								
			Mansfield town	21 103	10 313	10 790	18 912	690	31	1 281	189	573	18 552	660	1 274	15	274	15							
			Middlefield town (pt.)	42 762	20 726	22 036	36 533	4 747	74	826	562	1 413	35 787	4 631	70	818	43								
			Middletown town (pt.)	67 673	8 612	8 061	15 666	4 686	149	239	151	435	15 386	4 661	141	228	17								
			Monville town	28 540	14 357	14 183	20 828	4 807	194	614	2 097	3 459	19 773	4 505	169	563	71								
			New London town	28 540	14 357	14 183	20 828	4 807	194	614	2 097	3 459	19 773	4 505	169	563	71								
			Norwich city	37 391	17 818	17 818	19 573	34 145	1 974	240	400	632	1 161	33 586	1 901	229	385	129							
			Plaintfield town	14 363	7 125	7 238	14 120	66	32	79	83	223	1 213	13 970	66	75	129	8							
			Stafford town	11 091	5 397	5 694	10 844	39	25	131	52	155	10 748	36	38	88	4								
			Stonington town	16 919	8 278	8 641	16 665	98	43	89	24	220	16 474	95	38	88	4								
			Stors CDP	12 198	5 863	6 335	10 512	487	21	1 059	119	362	10 289	463	19	1 053	12								
			Tolland town	11 001	5 521	5 480	10 752	104	14	107	24	124	10 691	97	14	100	25								
			Vernon town	29 841	14 454	15 387	28 298	674	59	586	224	600	26 938	644	50	584	761								
			Waterford town	17 930	8 665	9 265	17 194	372	55	250	1 412	3 343	17 850	533	79	357	27								
			Willimantic CDP	14 746	6 987	7 759	12 629	460	59	186	1 750	3 321	17 850	533	79	357	27								
			Windham town	22 039	10 447	11 592	19 390	593	83	223	1 750	3 321	17 850	533	79	357	27								
	District 3		547 765	262 028	285 737	460 918	65 293	963	8 382	12 209	27 023	447 678	63 390	8 89	8 195	590									
COUNTY			Fairfield County (pt.)	49 389	23 384	26 005	44 483	3 899	74	408 866	73 101	893	9 038	939	8 195	8 195	590								
			Middlesex County (pt.)	27 238	13 465	13 773	26 568	3 257	56	219	11 137	833	7 764	11 537	11 537	11 537	513								
			New Haven County (pt.)	47 138	22 179	24 959	389 867	389 867	61	137	833	7 764	11 537	11 537	11 537	11 537	513								

Table 3. **Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State **Congressional District** **County** **Place and [In] Selected**

State		Congressional District		County		Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Race		Sex		Not of Hispanic origin			
All persons		Male	Female	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bradford town	27 803	13 112	14 491	26 765	329	29	352	128	436	26 453	317	24	350	23	
Clinton town	12 767	6 264	13 590	12 354	130	31	132	120	374	12 097	129	31	130	6	
East Haven town	26 144	12 554	25 635	23 231	26	101	151	507	25 276	228	26	228	10	97	
East Haven CDP	26 144	12 554	25 635	23 231	26	101	151	507	25 276	228	26	228	10	97	
Gulfard town	19 848	9 719	10 129	19 454	110	19	168	97	308	19 241	107	19	157	16	
Hundon town	52 424	24 117	28 317	45 424	4 556	53	924	267	1 058	485	4 483	49	907	42	
Madison town	15 485	7 594	17 891	15 264	55	14	120	32	185	15 111	55	14	120	1	
Orange town	49 938	24 330	26 608	48 337	757	74	514	256	1 154	47 441	731	73	510	29	
Milford town (remainder)	48 168	23 469	24 699	46 610	741	71	505	241	1 105	45 749	715	70	502	27	
Milford city	130 474	61 366	69 108	70 263	47 157	402	3 141	9 511	17 243	63 910	45 622	364	3 064	27	
New Haven town	130 474	61 366	69 108	70 263	47 157	402	3 141	9 511	17 243	63 910	45 622	364	3 064	27	
North Branford town	12 996	6 447	6 549	12 735	164	19	66	12	116	12 631	161	19	66	3	
North Haven town	22 247	10 813	11 434	21 306	474	12	394	61	257	21 109	462	8	393	18	
North Haven CDP	22 249	10 814	11 435	21 308	474	12	394	61	257	21 111	462	8	393	18	
North Haven	12 830	6 294	6 536	12 391	107	4	304	24	148	12 263	104	4	304	7	
Ortage CDP	12 830	6 294	6 536	12 391	107	4	304	24	148	12 263	104	4	304	7	
Shadford town	49 389	23 384	26 005	44 483	3 899	74	400	533	1 771	43 268	3 814	72	396	68	
Shadford CDP	49 389	23 384	26 005	44 483	3 899	74	400	533	1 771	43 268	3 814	72	396	68	
Wallingford town	40 822	19 829	20 993	39 652	412	45	374	339	1 316	38 704	394	42	358	8	
Wallingford Center CDP	17 827	8 569	9 258	17 198	169	27	182	251	915	16 555	160	25	166	6	
West Haven city	54 021	25 879	28 142	45 443	6 713	125	1 098	642	1 928	44 261	6 587	108	1 061	76	
West Haven town	54 021	25 879	28 142	45 443	6 713	125	1 098	642	1 928	44 261	6 587	108	1 061	76	
Milford city	49 938	24 330	25 608	48 337	757	74	514	256	1 154	47 441	731	73	510	29	
District 4—	547 765	261 554	286 211	438 475	71 944	821	11 975	24 550	61 014	405 346	68 345	635	11 559	866	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bridgeport city	141 686	67 270	74 416	82 945	37 684	405	3 288	17 364	37 547	64 659	35 633	295	3 083	469	
Bridgeport town	141 686	67 270	74 416	82 945	37 684	405	3 288	17 364	37 547	64 659	35 633	295	3 083	469	
Darien town	18 196	8 780	9 416	17 678	75	9	371	63	340	17 405	70	7	369	5	
Darien CDP	18 196	8 780	9 416	17 678	75	9	371	63	337	17 342	70	7	369	5	
Fairfield town	58 441	25 306	28 112	52 134	437	40	674	133	993	51 278	421	38	667	21	
Greenwich town	15 347	7 659	7 688	14 802	263	20	217	46	2 039	608	2 583	52 602	1 159	33	
Monroe town (pt.)	17 864	8 513	9 351	17 232	230	13	349	40	247	17 025	223	17	349	8	
New Canaan town	78 331	37 794	40 537	62 106	12 123	100	1 290	2 712	7 339	57 812	11 681	85	1 266	148	
Norwalk town	78 331	37 794	40 537	62 106	12 123	100	1 290	2 712	7 339	57 812	11 681	85	1 266	148	
Stamford town	108 056	51 650	56 406	82 421	19 217	135	2 811	3 472	10 562	76 315	18 249	99	2 683	148	
Town	108 056	51 650	56 406	82 421	19 217	135	2 811	3 472	10 562	76 315	18 249	99	2 683	148	
Town	32 016	15 417	16 599	30 983	408	25	537	63	564	30 985	403	24	524	6	
Town	32 000	15 409	16 591	30 987	408	25	537	63	564	30 985	403	24	524	6	
Westport town	24 410	11 697	12 713	23 671	262	28	399	50	547	23 195	245	25	397	1	
Westport CDP	24 407	11 697	12 711	23 668	262	28	399	50	547	23 192	245	25	397	1	
District 5—	547 764	267 197	260 567	499 448	26 455	1 016	7 592	13 251	479 813	24 832	921	7 375	691	280	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)															
New Haven County (pt.)															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ansonia city	18 403	8 786	9 617	16 562	1 524	41	123	153	474	16 263	1 491	38	118	19	
Ansonia city	18 403	8 786	9 617	16 562	1 524	41	123	153	474	16 263	1 491	38	118	19	
Beitell town	17 541	8 627	8 914	16 847	223	19	383	69	375	16 552	218	14	374	8	
Beitell town	17 541	8 627	8 914	16 847	223	19	383	69	375	16 552	218	14	374	8	
Brookfield town	14 113	7 021	7 092	13 720	100	5	238	49	220	13 550	100	5	237	1	
Chester town	25 684	13 282	12 402	23 902	1 002	132	28	486	268	17 500	709	25	477	17	
Donbury town	65 985	32 242	33 343	56 897	4 311	132	2 582	1 663	5 045	53 668	4 002	117	2 514	239	
Donbury town	65 985	32 242	33 343	56 897	4 311	132	2 582	1 663	5 045	53 668	4 002	117	2 514	239	
Darby city	12 199	5 853	6 346	11 571	301	22	94	211	539	11 248	283	22	94	13	
Darby town	12 199	5 853	6 346	11 571	301	22	94	211	539	11 248	283	22	94	13	
Meriden city	59 479	28 486	30 993	53 327	2 553	107	3 075	8 144	3 075	2 553	2 315	48 481	390	280	411

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin			
				All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.													
Meriden town	59 479	28 486	30 993	53 327	2 553	107	417	3 075	8 144	48 481	2 315	94	390
Monroe town (pt.)	1 549	1 764	1 785	1 522	1 516	3	65	1 467	1 11	28 727	559	71	3
New Britain town	30 625	14 951	15 674	29 471	567	73	264	250	950	28 727	559	71	263
Rocky Hill town	30 625	14 951	15 674	29 471	567	73	264	250	950	28 727	559	71	263
New Fairfield town	12 911	6 495	6 416	12 684	31	16	159	21	213	12 495	30	15	156
Newtown town	20 779	10 412	10 367	20 221	206	34	265	21	351	19 935	200	32	258
Ridgefield town	14 919	10 244	10 675	20 439	123	34	276	53	224	20 175	114	31	272
Seymour town	14 288	6 996	7 292	14 098	114	10	112	44	187	13 866	112	10	112
Shelton town	35 418	17 440	17 958	34 396	342	67	457	156	880	33 695	328	64	443
Sheffield town	35 418	17 440	17 958	34 396	342	67	457	156	880	33 695	328	64	443
Southbury town (pt.)	2 819	1 372	1 447	2 767	13	2	37	23	7 016	2 744	13	37	37
Waterbury city	108 961	51 508	57 453	86 681	14 133	344	787	7 016	14 578	79 874	13 230	304	733
Waterbury town	108 961	51 508	57 453	86 681	14 133	344	787	7 016	14 578	79 874	13 230	304	733
Wilton town	13 700	6 763	7 721	8 268	15 554	161	8	251	15	212	15 369	207	8
Wolcott town	—	—	—	—	13 368	215	18	58	41	143	13 278	207	15
District 6				547 765	267 776	279 989	520 212	12 544	788	5 814	8 407	19 374	509 850
COUNTY				Fairfield County (pt.)	2 809	1 388	1 421	2 768	13	4	14	10	42
Hartford County (pt.)	348 757	169 986	178 771	325 992	10 108	435	425	7 970	17 021	317 478	9 440	13	399
	174 022	85 227	88 865	170 361	1 631	327	1 411	362	1 907	168 876	1 561	12	1 386
	12 999	5 986	7 013	12 800	82	12	71	34	129	12 704	80	10	71
	9 108	5 189	3 919	8 291	710	10	66	31	275	8 055	702	10	66
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Avon town	13 937	6 738	7 199	13 552	129	12	210	34	118	13 463	128	12	209
Bristol city	60 640	29 377	31 263	58 242	1 263	102	465	568	1 652	57 225	1 173	91	460
Bristol town	60 640	29 377	31 263	58 242	1 263	102	465	568	1 652	57 225	1 173	91	460
Enfield town	45 532	22 938	22 594	43 582	1 208	55	472	215	1 039	42 806	1 159	48	449
Farmington town	20 688	9 861	10 747	19 830	270	23	428	240	19 647	26 69	20 257	11	418
New Britain city	75 491	36 053	39 438	61 605	5 723	130	1 348	6 685	12 284	56 405	5 257	118	1 294
New Britain town	75 491	36 053	39 438	61 605	5 723	130	1 348	6 685	12 284	56 405	5 257	118	1 294
New Milford town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
Plainville town	17 392	8 475	8 917	16 686	417	16	162	111	371	16 421	407	16	159
Plymouth town	11 822	5 931	5 891	11 696	44	21	47	14	111	11 602	43	16	46
Simsbury town (pt.)	22 023	10 735	11 288	21 432	184	9	370	28	254	21 219	171	8	368
Southington town (pt.)	12 999	5 986	7 013	12 800	82	12	71	34	129	12 704	80	12	71
Suffield town	38 518	18 886	19 632	37 736	350	32	260	140	508	37 377	330	31	232
Torrington town	33 687	16 189	17 836	31 073	177	9	138	90	98	173	137	8	39
Waterford town	33 687	16 189	17 836	32 581	567	61	415	63	357	32 318	51	411	141
Winchester town	20 456	9 982	10 474	19 861	38	151	415	63	357	19 861	149	38	160
Windsor Locks town	11 524	5 555	5 699	11 379	52	26	36	31	143	11 267	48	26	32
Windsor Locks CDP	12 358	6 097	6 261	11 884	185	16	214	59	163	11 786	178	16	213

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	Family households				Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters					
		All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters				
						65 years and over		Total	Female								
						Total	Female										
The State	3 185 949	1 230 479	864 493	684 660	140 385	365 988	297 161	121 918	95 256	2.59	3.10	101 167	48 424	52 743			
District 1	530 097	208 723	141 986	105 813	29 100	66 737	53 914	21 377	16 725	2.54	3.08	17 919	10 146	7 773			
COUNTY																	
Hartford County (pt.)	486 209	192 179	129 662	95 218	27 877	62 517	50 612	20 107	15 725	2.53	3.08	16 817	9 365	7 452			
Middlesex County (pt.)	30 034	11 751	8 434	7 135	935	3 317	2 642	1 046	834	2.56	3.03	1 098	781	317			
Tolland County (pt.)	13 854	4 793	3 890	3 460	288	903	660	224	166	2.89	3.21	4	—	4			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Berlin town	16 617	6 024	4 774	4 125	494	1 250	1 087	580	458	2.76	3.14	170	106	64			
Bloomfield town	18 901	7 474	5 272	4 153	904	2 202	1 836	1 049	846	2.53	3.02	582	565	17			
Central Manchester CDP	30 693	12 861	8 243	6 344	1 487	4 618	3 569	1 538	1 219	2.39	2.94	241	175	66			
Cromwell town	11 749	4 862	3 207	2 689	376	1 655	1 313	521	432	2.42	2.98	537	411	126			
East Hampton town	10 178	3 770	2 889	2 492	277	881	687	212	168	2.70	3.09	250	97	153			
East Hartford town	49 439	20 343	13 403	10 147	2 519	6 940	5 472	2 100	1 592	2.43	2.97	1 013	642	371			
East Hartford CDP	49 439	20 343	13 403	10 147	2 519	6 940	5 472	2 100	1 592	2.43	2.97	1 013	642	371			
East Windsor town	9 755	3 900	2 606	2 166	306	1 294	958	292	219	2.50	3.04	326	298	28			
Glastonbury town	27 687	10 553	7 829	6 819	783	2 724	2 171	863	709	2.62	3.06	214	201	13			
Hartford city	131 419	51 464	30 945	14 070	14 225	20 519	16 876	5 000	3 616	2.55	3.29	8 320	2 703	5 617			
Hartford town	131 419	51 464	30 945	14 070	14 225	20 519	16 876	5 000	3 616	2.55	3.29	8 320	2 703	5 617			
Manchester town	50 701	20 745	13 873	10 890	2 363	6 872	5 331	2 242	1 806	2.44	2.97	917	837	80			
Newington town	28 684	11 223	8 179	6 757	1 110	3 044	2 482	1 130	901	2.56	3.01	524	524	—			
Newington COP	28 684	11 223	8 179	6 757	1 110	3 044	2 482	1 130	901	2.56	3.01	524	524	—			
Rocky Hill town	15 523	6 577	4 139	3 467	492	2 438	1 791	406	319	2.36	2.96	1 031	1 023	8			
South Windsor town	21 963	7 850	6 241	5 488	583	1 609	1 230	333	256	2.80	3.15	127	118	9			
West Hartford town	57 737	23 916	16 084	13 484	2 066	7 832	6 530	3 674	3 055	2.41	2.96	2 373	1 402	971			
West Hartford CDP	57 737	23 916	16 084	13 484	2 066	7 832	6 530	3 674	3 055	2.41	2.96	2 373	1 402	971			
Wethersfield town	25 361	10 470	7 341	6 097	961	3 129	2 770	1 615	1 321	2.42	2.94	290	234	56			
Wethersfield CDP	25 361	10 470	7 341	6 097	961	3 129	2 770	1 615	1 321	2.42	2.94	290	234	56			
Windsor town	27 007	9 838	7 458	6 186	962	2 380	1 880	772	598	2.75	3.16	810	592	218			
District 2	517 454	200 769	141 357	116 334	19 115	59 412	46 730	18 476	14 333	2.58	3.07	30 587	8 278	22 309			
COUNTY																	
Middlesex County (pt.)	80 131	33 169	21 927	17 763	3 255	11 242	9 013	3 441	2 692	2.42	2.96	4 695	2 214	2 481			
New London County	241 364	93 245	66 385	54 716	8 936	26 860	21 502	8 484	6 591	2.59	3.07	13 593	4 021	9 572			
Tolland County (pt.)	9 361	3 884	26 007	22 141	2 887	10 877	7 909	2 790	2 129	2.61	3.08	9 372	688	8 684			
Windham County	99 598	37 471	27 038	21 714	4 037	10 433	8 306	3 761	2 921	2.66	3.12	2 927	1 355	1 572			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Colchester town	10 768	3 895	3 040	2 671	273	855	635	251	198	2.76	3.12	212	196	16			
Connings Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	9 876	2 683	2 516	2 421	59	167	137	33	23	2.82	3.07	119	119	18			
Coventry town	10 063	3 634	2 775	2 416	261	859	617	206	153	2.77	3.14	—	—	—			
East Lyme town	14 397	5 503	4 079	3 527	421	1 424	1 135	432	337	2.62	3.06	943	903	40			
Ellington town	11 197	4 282	3 032	2 681	240	1 250	959	250	188	2.61	3.14	—	—	—			
Griswold town	10 299	3 833	2 839	2 284	408	994	808	332	252	2.69	3.12	85	85	—			
Groton town	39 388	14 853	10 613	8 964	1 264	4 240	3 332	1 066	843	2.65	3.15	5 756	550	5 206			
Killingly town	15 532	5 873	4 196	3 298	682	1 677	1 363	638	514	2.64	3.12	357	278	79			
Ledyard town	14 812	5 048	4 146	3 733	326	902	681	165	128	2.93	3.25	101	101	—			
Monsfield town	12 183	4 931	3 055	2 579	355	1 876	1 187	453	351	2.47	2.90	8 920	313	8 607			
Middletown city (pt.)	38 902	16 821	10 280	7 813	2 006	6 541	5 211	1 607	1 271	2.31	2.93	3 860	1 429	2 431			
Middletown town (pt.)	38 902	16 821	10 280	7 813	2 006	6 541	5 211	1 607	1 271	2.31	2.93	3 860	1 429	2 431			
Montville town	16 307	5 949	4 538	3 878	460	1 411	1 096	384	294	2.74	3.14	366	246	120			
New London city	24 562	10 712	6 007	3 999	1 657	4 705	3 720	1 390	1 086	2.29	3.00	3 978	315	3 663			
New London town	24 562	10 712	6 007	3 999	1 657	4 705	3 720	1 390	1 086	2.29	3.00	3 978	315	3 663			
Norwich city	36 705	15 018	9 912	7 423	1 948	5 106	4 174	1 925	1 520	2.44	2.99	686	559	127			
Norwich town	36 705	15 018	9 912	7 423	1 948	5 106	4 174	1 925	1 520	2.44	2.99	686	559	127			
Plainfield town	14 178	4 996	3 848	3 100	560	1 148	920	422	325	2.84	3.22	185	156	29			
Storfford town	11 009	4 062	3 065	2 565	373	997	808	409	316	2.71	3.13	82	63	19			
Stonington town	16 862	7 017	4 756	4 006	552	2 261	1 899	813	633	2.40	2.93	57	42	15			
Storrs CDP	3 593	1 607	733	640	64	874	509	233	191	2.24	2.66	8 605	—	8 605			
Tolland town	11 001	3 674	3 088	2 783	222	586	440	142	94	2.99	3.27	—	—	—			
Vernon town	29 515	12 137	8 008	6 484	1 183	4 129	3 265	1 140	892	2.43	2.99	326	272	54			
Waterford town	17 337	6 956	5 054	4 301	561	1 902	1 600	749	571	2.49	2.94	593	553	40			
Willimantic COP	13 237	5 503	3 212	2 201	795	2 291	1 754	743	584	2.41	3.07	1 509	129	1 380			
Windham town	20 352	8 128	5 217	3 740	1 173	2 911	2 933	734	2.50	3.07	1 687	307	1 380	—			
District 3	528 807	207 515	142 345	110 042	25 763	65 170	53 327	22 135	17 347	2.55	3.10	18 958	6 222	12 736			
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	49 070	19 310	13 922	11 038	2 197	5 388	4 727	2 517	1 997	2.54	3.04	319	300	19			
Middlesex County (pt.)	26 992	9 731	7 605	6 614	721	2 126	1 687	709	554	2.77	3.16	246	200	46			
New Haven County (pt.)	452 745	178 474	120 818	92 390	22 845	57 656	46 913	18 909	14 796	2.54	3.10	18 393	5 722	12 671			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bronford town	27 296	11 663	7 422	6 065	1 039	4 241	3 433	1 254	997	2.34	2.93	307	174	133			
Clinton town	12 680	4 659	3 488	2 962	400	1 171	888	353	286	2.72	3.15	87	41	46			
East Haven town	26 029	10 059	7 196	5 877	1 002	2 863	2 412	1 010	772	2.59	3.10	115	91	24			
East Haven CDP	26 029	10 059	7 196	5 877	1 002	2 863	2 412	1 010	772	2.59	3.10	115	91	24			
Guilford town	19 632	7 181	5 539	4 833	541	1 642	1 284	446	342	2.73	3.13	216	151	65			
Homden town	50 254	20 641	13 940	11 446	1 895	6 701	5 681	2 908	2 344	2.43	2.99	2 180	814	1 366			
Madison town	15 349	5 572	4 390	3 902	386	1 182	92	473	389	2.75	3.13	136	116	20			
Milford town	49 437	18 851	13 414	11 020	1 851	5 437	4 307	1 777	1 417	2.62	3.13	501	430	71			
Milford city (remainder)	47 667	18 116	12 961	10 665													

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	Family households			Nonfamily households			Persons per—		Persons in group quarters				
		All households	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other per- sons in group quarters			
					Total	65 years and over								
District 4—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bridgeport city	137 510	52 328	34 132	20 802	10 763	18 196	15 400	6 587	5 077	2.63	3.28	4 176	2 422	1 754
Bridgeport town	137 510	52 328	34 132	20 802	10 763	18 196	15 400	6 587	5 077	2.63	3.28	4 176	2 422	1 754
Oriental town	18 035	6 399	5 147	4 615	402	1 252	996	481	389	2.82	3.14	161	119	42
Darien CDP	17 969	6 374	5 126	4 599	400	1 248	995	481	389	2.82	3.14	161	119	42
Fairfield town	50 950	19 371	14 262	12 071	1 699	5 109	3 995	2 059	1 655	2.63	3.04	2 468	813	1 655
Greenwich town	57 646	22 192	15 786	13 240	1 932	6 406	5 132	2 198	1 755	2.60	3.05	795	557	238
Monroe town (pt.)	15 347	4 957	4 242	3 793	332	715	584	221	169	3.10	3.38	—	—	—
New Canaan town	17 684	6 502	5 023	4 394	492	1 479	1 217	551	462	2.72	3.10	180	175	5
Norwalk city	77 442	30 560	20 444	15 826	3 566	10 116	7 892	2 545	1 965	2.53	3.08	889	576	313
Norwalk town	77 442	30 560	20 444	15 826	3 566	10 116	7 892	2 545	1 965	2.53	3.08	889	576	313
Stamford city	106 628	41 945	27 821	21 131	5 208	14 124	11 130	3 782	2 977	2.54	3.08	1 428	884	544
Stamford town	106 628	41 945	27 821	21 131	5 208	14 124	11 130	3 782	2 977	2.54	3.08	1 428	884	544
Trumbull town	31 728	10 843	9 180	8 116	806	1 663	1 445	904	711	2.93	3.22	288	275	13
Trumbull CDP	31 712	10 838	9 176	8 113	806	1 662	1 444	904	711	2.93	3.22	288	275	13
Westport town	24 149	9 276	6 967	6 021	718	2 309	1 761	686	527	2.60	2.96	261	243	18
Westport CDP (pt.)	24 146	9 275	6 966	6 020	718	2 309	1 761	686	527	2.60	2.96	261	243	18
District 5	536 783	201 115	146 994	119 390	21 206	54 121	45 391	18 944	14 778	2.67	3.16	10 981	9 052	1 929
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	222 888	80 235	61 262	52 759	6 386	18 973	15 237	5 682	4 473	2.78	3.20	4 794	3 707	1 087
New Haven County (pt.)	313 895	120 880	85 732	66 631	14 820	35 148	30 154	13 262	10 305	2.60	3.13	6 187	5 345	842
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ansonia city	18 403	7 159	5 119	3 794	1 046	2 040	1 787	964	743	2.57	3.09	—	—	—
Ansonia town	18 403	7 159	5 119	3 794	1 046	2 040	1 787	964	743	2.57	3.09	—	—	—
Bethel town	17 541	6 175	4 661	3 940	555	1 514	1 210	506	407	2.84	3.31	—	—	—
Brookfield town	14 108	4 939	3 965	3 497	351	974	794	253	202	2.86	3.22	5	5	5
Cheshire town	23 536	8 340	6 624	5 838	617	1 716	1 441	646	523	2.82	3.22	2 148	1 969	179
Danbury city	62 681	24 094	16 302	12 932	2 522	7 792	6 205	2 190	1 766	2.60	3.16	2 904	1 926	978
Danbury town	62 681	24 094	16 302	12 932	2 522	7 792	6 205	2 190	1 766	2.60	3.16	2 904	1 926	978
Derby city	11 920	4 974	3 298	2 500	606	1 676	1 462	645	500	2.40	2.98	279	249	30
Derby town	11 920	4 974	3 298	2 500	606	1 676	1 462	645	500	2.40	2.98	279	249	30
Meriden city	58 305	23 240	15 809	11 964	2 982	7 431	6 236	2 541	2 024	2.51	3.06	1 174	988	186
Meriden town	58 305	23 240	15 809	11 964	2 982	7 431	6 236	2 541	2 024	2.51	3.06	1 174	988	186
Manroe town (pt.)	1 485	469	406	366	35	63	49	13	6	3.17	3.42	64	—	64
Naugatuck borough	30 461	11 330	8 265	6 740	1 173	3 065	2 621	1 163	943	2.69	3.20	164	118	46
Naugatuck town	30 461	11 330	8 265	6 740	1 173	3 065	2 621	1 163	943	2.69	3.20	164	118	46
New Fairfield town	12 911	4 271	3 560	3 177	269	711	588	269	197	3.02	3.35	—	—	—
Newtown town	19 953	6 798	5 563	4 952	452	1 235	966	384	275	2.94	3.26	826	799	27
Ridgefield town	20 854	7 554	5 950	5 329	469	1 604	1 281	426	327	2.76	3.13	65	54	11
Seymour town	14 288	5 604	4 057	3 335	534	1 547	1 318	577	439	2.55	3.04	—	—	—
Shelton city	34 767	12 454	9 724	8 393	992	2 730	2 257	933	724	2.79	3.20	651	651	—
Shelton town	34 767	12 454	9 724	8 393	992	2 730	2 257	933	724	2.79	3.20	651	651	—
Southbury town (pt.)	2 679	833	735	670	52	98	68	15	12	3.22	3.42	140	140	—
Waterbury city	107 040	43 164	28 438	20 021	6 636	14 726	12 827	5 594	4 291	2.48	3.10	1 921	1 520	401
Waterbury town	107 040	43 164	28 438	20 021	6 636	14 726	12 827	5 594	4 291	2.48	3.10	1 921	1 520	401
Wilton town	15 710	5 568	4 521	4 127	313	1 047	858	340	287	2.82	3.15	279	277	2
Wolcott town	13 573	4 636	3 821	3 311	386	815	687	346	270	2.93	3.25	127	127	—
District 6	535 689	207 984	148 807	123 072	19 283	59 177	48 247	20 972	16 386	2.58	3.06	12 076	8 662	3 414
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	2 809	1 093	843	766	58	250	196	81	58	2.57	2.94	—	—	—
Hartford County (pt.)	341 678	132 512	94 682	77 230	13 197	37 830	30 507	12 432	9 668	2.58	3.06	7 079	4 501	2 578
Litchfield County	171 644	66 371	47 776	40 198	5 559	18 595	15 318	6 894	5 332	2.59	3.07	2 448	1 639	809
New Haven County (pt.)	11 854	5 376	3 338	2 959	283	2 038	1 871	1 374	1 178	2.20	2.84	1 145	1 133	12
Tolland County (pt.)	7 704	2 632	2 168	1 919	186	464	355	191	150	2.93	3.23	1 404	1 389	15
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avon town	13 771	5 366	4 037	3 676	257	1 329	1 080	369	293	2.57	2.98	166	166	—
Bristol city	60 073	23 956	16 693	13 392	2 466	7 263	5 956	2 402	1 914	2.51	3.02	567	533	34
Bristol town	60 073	23 956	16 693	13 392	2 466	7 263	5 956	2 402	1 914	2.51	3.02	567	533	34
Enfield town	43 615	15 985	12 234	10 165	1 561	3 751	2 987	1 185	900	2.73	3.13	1 917	1 783	134
Formington town	20 288	8 213	5 616	4 833	606	2 597	2 073	818	678	2.47	3.00	320	244	76
New Britain city	72 513	30 170	18 796	13 109	4 419	11 374	9 026	3 837	2 899	2.40	3.01	2 978	1 024	1 954
New Britain town	72 513	30 170	18 796	13 109	4 419	11 374	9 026	3 837	2 899	2.40	3.01	2 978	1 024	1 954
New Milford town	23 319	8 419	6 243	5 299	697	2 176	1 671	550	408	2.77	3.23	310	260	50
Plymouth town	17 198	7 089	4 753	3 880	638	2 336	1 998	680	521	2.43	3.01	194	184	10
Plymouth town	11 763	4 329	3 286	2 744	380	1 043	871	415	290	2.72	3.15	59	59	—
Simsbury town	21 830	7 910	6 281	5 593	521	1 629	1 299	491	390	2.76	3.12	193	174	19
Southbury town (pt.)	11 854	5 376	3 338	2 959	283	2 038	1 871	1 374	1 178	2.20	2.84	1 145	1 133	12
Southington town	38 212	13 766	10 813	9 256	1 150	2 953	2 443	1 142	886	2.78	3.17	306	206	100
Suffield town	11 138	4 176	3 192	2 764	312	984	823	380	311	2.67	3.08	289	44	245
Torrington city	33 017	13 883	9 171	7 368	1 362	4 712	4 022	1 965	1 547	2.38	2.95	670	536	134
Torrington town	33 017	13 883	9 171	7 368	1 362	4 712	4 022	1 965	1 547	2.38	2.95	670	536	134
Watertown town	20 308	7 254	5 666	4 759	652	1 588	1 363	647	509	2.80	3.21	148	148	—
Winchester town	11 417	4 522	3 100	2 469	483	1 422	1 134	534	416	2.52	3.04	107	75	32
Windsor Locks town	12 209	4 758	3 477	2 812	500	1 281	1 018	424	335	2.57	3.00	149	143	6
Windsor Locks CDP	12 209	4 758	3 477	2 812	500	1 281	1 018	424	335	2.57	3.00	149	143	6

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per—	
		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer			All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer
The State	3 287 116	12 549.6	4 845.4	261.9	678.4	District 3—Con.					
District 1	548 016	1 223.2	472.3	448.0	1 160.3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	—Con.				
COUNTY						Stratford CDP	49 389	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2
Hartford County (pt.)	503 026	866.6	334.6	580.5	1 503.4	Wallingford town	40 822	101.1	39.0	403.8	1 046.7
Middlesex County (pt.)	31 132	184.9	71.4	168.4	436.0	Wallingford Center CDP	17 827	18.6	7.2	958.4	2 476.0
Tolland County (pt.)	13 858	171.7	66.3	80.7	209.0	West Haven city	54 021	28.1	10.8	1 922.5	5 001.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						West Haven town	54 021	28.1	10.8	1 922.5	5 001.9
Berlin town	16 787	68.5	26.5	245.1	633.5	Milford city	49 938	58.5	22.6	853.6	2 209.6
Bloomfield town	19 483	67.4	26.0	289.1	749.3	District 4	547 765	656.8	253.6	834.0	2 160.0
Central Manchester CDP	30 934	16.7	6.4	1 852.3	4 833.4	COUNTY					
Cromwell town	12 286	32.1	12.4	382.7	990.8	Fairfield County (pt.)	547 765	656.8	253.6	834.0	2 160.0
East Hampton town	10 428	92.2	35.6	113.1	292.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	—Con.				
East Hartford town	50 452	46.7	18.0	1 080.3	2 802.9	Bridgeport city	141 686	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4
East Hartford CDP	50 452	46.7	18.0	1 080.3	2 802.9	Bridgeport town	141 686	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4
East Windsor town	10 081	68.1	26.3	148.0	383.3	Darien town	18 196	33.3	12.9	546.4	1 410.5
Glastonbury town	27 901	133.0	51.4	209.8	542.8	Darien CDP	18 130	33.3	12.8	544.4	1 416.4
Hartford city	139 739	44.8	17.3	3 119.2	8 077.4	Fairfield town	53 418	77.8	30.0	686.6	1 780.6
Hartford town	139 739	44.8	17.3	3 119.2	8 077.4	Greenwich town	58 441	124.0	47.9	471.3	1 220.1
Manchester town	51 618	70.6	27.3	731.1	1 890.8	Monroe town (pt.)	15 347	54.0	20.8	284.2	737.8
Newington town	29 208	34.1	13.2	856.5	2 212.7	New Canaan town	17 864	57.3	22.1	311.8	808.3
Newington CDP	29 208	34.1	13.2	856.5	2 212.7	Norwalk city	78 331	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6
Rocky Hill town	16 554	34.9	13.5	474.3	1 226.2	Norwalk town	78 331	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6
South Windsor town	22 090	72.4	28.0	305.1	788.9	Stamford city	108 056	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2
West Hartford town	60 110	56.9	22.0	1 056.4	2 732.3	Stamford town	108 056	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2
West Hartford CDP	60 110	56.9	22.0	1 056.4	2 732.3	Trumbull town	32 016	60.4	23.3	530.1	1 374.1
Wethersfield town	25 651	32.1	12.4	799.1	2 068.6	Trumbull CDP	32 000	60.2	23.2	531.6	1 379.3
Wethersfield CDP	25 651	32.1	12.4	799.1	2 068.6	Westport town	24 410	51.8	20.0	471.2	1 220.5
Windsor town	27 817	76.8	29.6	362.2	939.8	Westport CDP (pt.)	24 407	51.8	20.0	471.2	1 220.4
District 2	548 041	4 414.2	1 704.3	124.2	321.6	District 5	547 764	1 518.8	586.4	360.7	934.1
COUNTY						COUNTY					
Middlesex County (pt.)	84 826	543.9	210.0	156.0	403.9	Fairfield County (pt.)	227 682	862.2	332.9	264.1	683.9
New London County	254 957	1 725.1	666.1	147.8	382.8	New Haven County (pt.)	320 082	656.6	253.5	487.5	1 262.7
Tolland County (pt.)	105 733	817.0	315.5	129.4	335.1	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	—Con.				
Windham County	102 525	1 328.2	512.8	77.2	199.9	Ansonia city	18 403	15.6	6.0	1 179.7	3 067.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Ansonia town	18 403	15.6	6.0	1 179.7	3 067.2
Colchester town	10 980	127.1	49.1	86.4	223.6	Bethel town	17 541	43.5	16.8	403.2	1 044.1
Conning Towers-Norilus Park CDP	10 013	4.7	1.8	2 130.4	5 562.8	Brookfield town	14 113	51.3	19.8	275.1	712.8
Coventry town	10 063	97.7	37.7	103.0	266.9	Cheshire town	25 684	85.2	32.9	301.5	780.7
East Lyme town	15 340	88.2	34.0	173.9	451.2	Oxonbury city	65 585	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8
Ellington town	11 197	88.2	34.1	127.0	328.4	Danbury town	65 585	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8
Griswold town	10 384	90.6	35.0	114.6	296.7	Derby city	12 199	12.9	5.0	945.7	2 439.8
Groton town	45 144	81.1	31.3	556.6	1 442.3	Derby town	12 199	12.9	5.0	945.7	2 439.8
Killingly town	15 889	125.7	48.5	126.4	327.6	Meriden city	59 479	61.5	23.7	967.1	2 509.7
Ledyard town	14 913	98.8	38.1	150.9	391.4	Meriden town	59 479	61.5	23.7	967.1	2 509.7
Monsfield town	21 103	115.2	44.5	183.2	474.2	Monroe town (pt.)	1 549	13.7	5.3	113.1	292.3
Middletown city (pt.)	42 762	105.9	40.9	403.8	1 045.5	Naugatuck borough	30 625	42.5	16.4	720.6	1 867.4
Middletown town (pt.)	42 762	105.9	40.9	403.8	1 045.5	Naugatuck town	30 625	42.5	16.4	720.6	1 867.4
Montville town	16 673	108.8	42.0	153.2	397.0	New Fairfield town	12 911	53.0	20.5	243.6	629.8
New London city	28 540	14.3	5.5	1 995.8	5 189.1	Newtown town	20 779	149.6	57.8	138.9	359.5
New London town	28 540	14.3	5.5	1 995.8	5 189.1	Ridgefield town	20 919	89.2	34.4	234.5	608.1
Norwich city	37 391	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	Seymour town	14 288	37.7	14.6	379.0	978.6
Norwich town	37 391	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	Shelton city	35 418	79.2	30.6	447.2	1 157.5
Plainfield town	14 363	109.5	42.3	131.2	339.6	Shelton town	35 418	79.2	30.6	447.2	1 157.5
Storrs town	11 091	150.1	58.0	73.9	191.2	Southbury town (pt.)	2 819	16.8	6.5	167.8	433.7
Stonington town	16 919	100.2	38.7	168.9	437.2	Waterbury city	108 961	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8
Storrs CDP	12 198	15.5	6.0	787.0	2 033.0	Waterbury town	108 961	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8
Tolland town	11 001	102.9	39.7	106.9	277.1	Wilton town	15 989	69.8	27.0	229.1	592.2
Vernon town	29 841	45.9	17.7	650.1	1 685.9	Wolcott town	13 700	52.9	20.4	259.0	671.6
Waterford town	17 930	84.8	32.8	211.4	546.6	COUNTY					
Willimantic CDP	14 746	11.4	4.4	1 293.5	3 351.4	Fairfield County (pt.)	2 809	56.5	21.8	49.7	128.9
Windham town	22 039	70.1	27.1	314.4	813.2	Hartford County (pt.)	348 757	400.9	335.9	869.9	
District 3	547 765	1 101.3	425.2	497.4	1 288.3	Litchfield County	174 092	920.0	73.1	189.2	
COUNTY						New Haven County (pt.)	12 999	84.3	32.6	154.2	398.7
Fairfield County (pt.)	49 389	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2	Tolland County (pt.)	9 108	73.4	28.3	124.1	321.8
Middlesex County (pt.)	27 238	227.7	87.9	119.6	309.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	—Con.				
New Haven County (pt.)	471 138	828.1	319.7	568.9	1 473.7	Avon town	13 937	59.9	23.1	232.7	603.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Bristol city	60 640	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3
Bronford town	27 603	57.0	22.0	484.3	1 254.7	Bristol town	60 640	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3
Clinton town	12 767	42.2	16.3	302.5	783.3	Enfield town	45 532	86.6	33.4	525.8	1 363.2
East Haven town	26 144	31.8	12.3	822.1	2 125.5	Farmington town	20 608	72.7	28.1	283.5	733.4
East Haven CDP	26 144	31.8	12.3	822.1	2 125.5	New Britain city	75 491	34.5	13.3	2 188.1	5 676.0
Guilford town	19 848	122.2	47.2	162.4	420.5	New Britain town	75 491	34.5	13.3	2 188.1	5 676.0
Hamden town	52 434	84.9	32.8	617.6	1 598.6	New Milford town	23 629	159.5	61.6	148.1	383.6
Madison town	15 485	93.7	36.2	165.3	427.8	Plymouth town	17 392	25.2	9.7	690.2	1 793.0
Milford town	49 938	58.5	22.6	853.6	2 209.6	Plymouth town	11 822	56.3	21.7	210.0	544.8
Milford city (remainder)	48 168	57.7	22.3	834.8	2 160.0						
New Haven city	130 474	48.8	18.9	2 673.6	6 903.4						
New Haven town	130 474	48.8	18.9	2 673.6	6 903.4						
North Bronford town	12 996	64.6	24.9	201.2	521.9						
North Haven town	22 247	53.8	20.8	413.5	1 069.6						
North Haven CDP	22 249	53.9	20.8	412.8	1 069.7						
Orange town	12 830	44.5	17.2	288.3	745.9						
Orange CDP	12 830	44.5	17.2	288.3	745.9						
Stratford town	49 389	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2						

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.											
Simsbury town	22 023	87.8	33.9	250.8	649.6	Suffield town	11 427	109.3	42.2	104.5	270.8
Southbury town (pt.)	12 999	84.3	32.6	154.2	398.7	Torrington city	33 687	103.1	39.8	326.7	846.4
Southington town	38 518	93.2	36.0	413.3	1 069.9	Torrington town	33 687	103.1	39.8	326.7	846.4
						Watertown town	20 456	75.5	29.2	270.9	700.5
						Winchester town	11 524	83.6	32.3	137.8	356.8
						Windsor Locks town	12 358	23.4	9.0	528.1	1 373.1
						Windsor Locks CDP	12 358	23.4	9.0	528.1	1 373.1

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 2-----	548 041	2 005	955	157	1 501	1 457	104	160	753	180	66	74	120	29.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	111	72	33	10	50	47	5	4	24	6	3	2	3	26.3
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)-----	10	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT -----	83	55	26	9	34	31	—	2	20	3	2	2	2	25.9
Pocumtuck Eastern Pequot Reservation, CT (state)-----	18	15	7	1	14	14	3	2	4	3	1	—	1	35.8
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas	24 636	219	121	21	163	159	11	15	78	22	7	11	15	29.7
Mohegan TDSA, CT (state) -----	24 636	219	121	21	163	159	11	15	78	22	7	11	15	29.7
District 4-----	547 765	821	393	50	659	631	54	82	308	72	24	26	65	29.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6-----	547 765	788	379	46	623	596	34	50	318	91	27	17	59	31.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	10	7	2	—	7	7	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	43.8
Schoghticake Reservation, CT (state) -----	10	7	2	—	7	7	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	43.8

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
HOUSING UNITS							
All housing units-----	1 320 850	220 374	222 167	223 071	217 000	214 744	223 494
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units-----	1 230 479	208 723	200 769	207 515	204 373	201 115	207 984
Owner-occupied housing units-----	807 481	127 369	132 023	134 280	129 773	138 180	145 856
White-----	766 488	116 480	128 500	125 462	119 338	133 496	143 212
Black-----	28 498	8 459	1 982	6 945	7 187	2 590	1 335
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	983	145	308	157	90	140	143
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	6 906	1 271	874	976	1 769	1 174	842
Other race-----	4 606	1 014	359	740	1 389	780	324
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	15 920	2 921	1 344	2 455	4 714	2 974	1 512
Renter-occupied housing units-----	422 998	81 354	68 746	73 235	74 600	62 935	62 128
White-----	330 324	53 410	61 785	53 855	51 363	53 048	56 863
Black-----	62 384	18 627	4 175	15 127	16 076	5 933	2 446
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1 400	267	368	225	162	208	170
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	6 652	1 297	923	1 383	1 594	777	678
Other race-----	22 238	7 753	1 495	2 645	5 405	2 969	1 971
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	45 660	13 292	3 070	5 432	12 932	6 943	3 991
ROOMS							
All housing units-----	1 320 850	220 374	222 167	223 071	217 000	214 744	223 494
1 or 2 rooms-----	62 238	12 087	9 640	11 811	12 138	8 309	8 253
3 or 4 rooms-----	336 519	60 620	58 590	57 228	56 546	50 870	52 665
5 or 6 rooms-----	512 429	85 092	88 686	91 036	71 797	83 134	92 684
7 or 8 rooms-----	294 568	48 493	49 104	47 707	47 314	50 379	51 571
9 or more rooms-----	115 096	14 082	16 147	15 289	29 205	22 052	18 321
PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units-----	807 481	127 369	132 023	134 280	129 773	138 180	145 856
1.00 or less-----	800 761	126 293	131 031	133 133	128 263	137 113	144 928
1.01 to 1.50-----	5 694	892	858	972	1 229	934	809
1.51 or more-----	1 026	184	134	175	281	133	119
Mean-----	.42	.41	.43	.43	.40	.43	.42
Renter-occupied housing units-----	422 998	81 354	68 746	73 235	74 600	62 935	62 128
1.00 or less-----	401 481	76 086	66 462	70 017	68 771	60 054	60 091
1.01 to 1.50-----	14 747	3 457	1 611	2 216	3 879	2 082	1 502
1.51 or more-----	6 770	1 811	673	1 002	1 950	799	535
Mean-----	.56	.58	.54	.55	.59	.55	.53
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units-----	90 371	11 651	21 398	15 556	12 627	13 629	15 510
For sale only-----	15 336	2 039	2 842	2 498	2 898	2 325	2 734
For rent-----	31 211	6 079	5 439	5 741	5 361	4 510	4 081
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	8 620	954	1 073	1 229	1 268	2 717	1 379
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	20 428	764	9 038	2 836	1 100	1 681	5 009
For migrant workers-----	47	12	11	4	6	3	11
Other vacant-----	14 729	1 803	2 995	3 248	1 994	2 393	2 296
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
All housing units-----	1 320 850	220 374	222 167	223 071	217 000	214 744	223 494
1, detached-----	748 626	112 837	137 836	120 939	113 023	126 420	137 571
1, attached-----	66 681	12 754	7 678	12 308	11 222	10 040	12 679
2-----	121 177	16 522	18 978	21 406	22 811	20 694	20 766
3 or 4-----	122 423	21 738	16 444	22 132	22 069	21 799	18 241
5 to 9-----	75 497	15 399	12 916	11 515	12 511	11 243	11 913
10 to 19-----	64 096	15 062	10 554	10 331	11 020	8 913	8 216
20 to 49-----	45 680	11 361	4 768	9 691	9 053	5 615	5 192
50 or more-----	45 716	10 813	4 433	9 676	11 315	5 118	4 361
Mobile home or trailer-----	12 118	1 096	5 863	1 722	169	1 927	1 341
Other-----	18 836	2 792	2 697	3 351	3 807	2 975	3 214
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	643 500	104 902	103 207	107 538	99 113	111 130	117 610
Less than \$20,000-----	1 088	142	215	210	150	195	176
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	2 068	278	455	433	259	316	327
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	3 759	476	1 017	718	407	566	575
\$60,000 to \$74,999-----	6 415	775	1 915	1 128	580	989	1 028
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	27 967	3 849	8 127	4 359	1 730	4 729	5 173
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	165 331	28 841	38 945	25 984	7 710	26 708	37 143
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	188 019	36 907	29 271	38 770	14 894	30 987	37 190
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	95 673	17 198	11 544	17 200	16 735	16 911	16 085
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	54 648	8 331	5 787	8 585	12 922	9 913	9 110
\$300,000 or more-----	98 532	8 105	5 931	10 151	43 726	19 816	10 803
Median (dollars)-----	177 800	172 000	151 300	173 800	277 400	183 900	166 400
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	417 179	80 704	67 227	72 534	73 903	62 107	60 704
Less than \$150-----	29 182	6 095	4 827	5 478	4 602	4 464	3 716
\$150 to \$199-----	13 414	3 027	2 069	2 187	1 893	2 338	1 900
\$200 to \$249-----	14 098	2 513	2 321	2 133	1 783	2 606	2 742
\$250 to \$299-----	14 077	2 578	2 445	1 770	1 728	2 827	2 729
\$300 to \$349-----	46 831	8 827	8 665	6 716	5 619	9 076	7 928
\$400 to \$599-----	152 704	32 081	26 621	27 708	20 695	22 322	23 277
\$600 to \$749-----	73 641	16 142	10 365	15 135	13 214	9 209	9 576
\$750 to \$999-----	38 238	5 816	4 486	6 967	11 653	4 931	4 385
\$1,000 or more-----	19 069	1 716	1 077	2 064	10 397	2 172	1 643
No cash rent-----	15 925	1 909	4 351	2 376	2 319	2 162	2 808
Median (dollars)-----	510	497	487	530	594	474	482

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Total						
The State	1 320 850	748 626	66 681	243 600	75 497	155 492	30 954	5.7	1 230 479	28 237	90 371	20 428	1.9	6.9
District 1	220 374	112 837	12 754	38 260	15 399	37 236	3 888	5.5	208 723	6 344	11 651	764	1.6	7.0
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.)	202 754	99 967	11 483	36 550	14 688	36 486	3 580	5.4	192 179	6 224	10 575	316	1.6	7.0
Middlesex County (pt.)	12 584	8 330	1 211	1 518	547	718	260	5.7	11 751	88	833	314	1.6	5.0
Tolland County (pt.)	5 036	4 540	60	192	164	32	48	6.5	4 793	32	243	134	.9	2.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town	6 204	5 170	82	622	55	175	100	6.3	6 024	40	180	4	1.2	5.4
Bloomfield town	7 738	5 409	623	480	332	793	101	6.0	7 474	117	264	20	1.5	2.9
Central Manchester CDP	13 443	6 368	474	3 448	868	2 092	193	5.2	12 861	164	582	17	1.4	5.1
Cromwell town	5 090	2 608	1 034	502	264	549	133	5.5	4 862	34	228	12	1.5	5.0
East Hampton town	4 205	3 236	137	448	195	90	99	5.8	3 770	35	435	241	2.4	5.9
East Hartford town	21 274	10 810	789	3 652	835	4 344	844	5.1	20 343	413	931	20	1.3	6.0
East Hartford CDP	21 274	10 810	789	3 652	835	4 344	844	5.1	20 343	413	931	20	1.3	6.0
East Windsor town	4 115	2 023	362	560	330	545	295	5.3	3 900	67	215	13	2.1	5.2
Glastonbury town	10 948	7 824	906	1 176	255	662	125	6.5	10 553	63	395	19	2.0	5.1
Hartford city	56 098	6 889	2 247	18 600	9 144	18 442	776	4.3	51 464	4 735	4 634	32	2.0	8.0
Hartford town	56 098	6 889	2 247	18 600	9 144	18 442	776	4.3	51 464	4 735	4 634	32	2.0	8.0
Manchester town	21 704	10 715	1 391	4 446	1 518	3 337	297	5.4	20 745	247	959	29	1.4	6.0
Newington town	11 609	7 524	1 532	663	675	1 013	202	5.8	11 223	99	386	8	1.7	5.2
Newington COP	11 609	7 524	1 532	663	675	1 013	202	5.8	11 223	99	386	8	1.7	5.2
Rocky Hill town	7 107	3 176	1 038	683	354	1 736	120	5.3	6 577	39	530	16	3.0	11.7
South Windsor town	8 044	5 922	974	266	327	336	219	6.5	7 850	35	194	7	1.3	5.3
West Hartford town	25 021	16 958	543	3 240	512	3 547	221	6.3	23 916	217	1 105	109	1.3	6.5
West Hartford COP	25 021	16 958	543	3 240	512	3 547	221	6.3	23 916	217	1 105	109	1.3	6.5
Wethersfield town	10 790	8 017	454	1 022	139	1 053	105	6.1	10 470	49	320	21	1.5	3.5
Wethersfield COP	10 790	8 017	454	1 022	139	1 053	105	6.1	10 470	49	320	21	1.5	3.5
Windsor town	10 233	7 773	523	1 077	206	503	151	6.2	9 838	97	395	10	1.7	6.3
District 2	222 167	137 836	7 678	35 422	12 916	19 755	8 560	5.6	200 769	3 276	21 398	9 038	2.1	7.3
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.)	38 205	23 937	1 584	4 571	2 150	5 120	843	5.5	33 169	390	5 036	2 796	2.8	7.6
New London County	104 461	64 177	3 936	17 691	5 798	8 255	4 604	5.6	93 245	1 666	11 216	4 761	2.2	8.4
Tolland County (pt.)	38 902	24 759	1 353	5 036	2 417	4 187	1 150	5.6	36 884	482	2 018	555	1.4	5.6
Windham County	40 599	24 963	805	8 124	2 551	2 193	1 963	5.5	37 471	738	3 128	926	2.1	5.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Colchester town	4 150	2 914	140	479	239	119	259	5.8	3 895	49	255	52	2.2	8.1
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	2 769	794	1 157	307	218	90	203	5.5	2 683	97	86	1	3.5	1.6
Coventry town	3 894	3 444	77	203	68	57	45	5.9	3 634	41	260	144	1.4	3.7
East Lyme town	6 772	5 610	250	424	147	220	121	6.2	5 503	43	1 269	1 049	1.4	7.7
Ellington town	4 562	2 913	143	411	398	634	63	5.6	4 282	41	280	80	1.2	7.6
Griswold town	4 211	2 505	65	862	313	156	310	5.4	3 833	61	378	125	1.7	7.2
Groton town	16 598	7 509	2 012	2 755	1 146	2 215	961	5.3	14 853	332	1 745	442	4.5	7.9
Killingly town	6 480	3 768	110	1 509	572	204	317	5.4	5 873	101	607	227	3.0	5.1
Ledyard town	5 250	4 298	133	337	168	80	234	6.6	5 048	55	202	29	1.1	4.9
Mansfield town	5 158	2 803	195	1 116	409	243	392	5.5	4 931	112	227	16	1.6	5.1
Middletown city (pt.)	18 102	7 178	1 117	3 135	1 675	4 722	275	4.9	16 821	250	1 281	50	2.9	8.0
Middletown town (pt.)	18 102	7 178	1 117	3 125	1 675	4 722	275	4.9	16 821	250	1 281	50	2.9	8.0
Montville town	6 283	4 525	92	676	258	203	529	5.7	5 949	86	334	55	1.2	9.1
New London city	11 970	3 387	364	3 897	1 326	2 797	199	4.7	10 712	482	1 258	121	2.3	10.4
New London town	11 970	3 387	364	3 897	1 326	2 797	199	4.7	10 712	482	1 258	121	2.3	10.4
Norwich city	16 472	6 851	286	4 908	1 626	2 016	785	5.2	15 018	302	1 454	32	2.6	8.4
Norwich town	16 472	6 851	286	4 908	1 626	2 016	785	5.2	15 018	302	1 454	32	2.6	8.4
Plymfield town	5 342	3 171	135	1 248	261	269	258	5.5	4 996	109	346	18	2.9	7.5
Stofford town	4 310	2 920	122	738	339	124	67	5.7	4 062	77	248	73	2.1	5.1
Stonington town	7 923	5 126	266	1 693	254	220	364	5.8	7 017	56	906	450	2.6	6.6
Storrs CDP	1 717	493	66	508	327	73	250	4.6	1 607	72	110	9	2.8	6.8
Tolland town	3 747	3 427	93	73	45	82	27	6.7	3 674	21	73	11	1.0	2.8
Vernon town	12 748	5 825	649	2 225	1 047	2 524	478	5.2	12 137	155	611	70	1.3	6.0
Waterford town	7 357	6 359	148	414	150	73	213	6.1	6 956	43	401	143	1.5	5.4
Willimantic COP	5 887	1 863	192	2 202	817	730	83	4.8	5 503	200	384	16	1.4	5.9
Windham town	8 727	3 579	215	2 419	997	1 071	446	5.0	8 128	271	599	72	1.1	6.1
District 3	223 071	120 939	12 308	43 538	11 515	29 698	5 073	5.5	207 515	4 365	15 556	2 836	1.8	7.3
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	20 152	12 884	1 992	2 964	375	1 592	345	5.6	19 310	295	842	132	1.2	6.1
Middlesex County (pt.)	10 804	8 773	236	697	218	211	669	6.1	9 731	89	1 073	626	1.6	6.5
New Haven County (pt.)	192 115	99 282	10 080	39 877	10 922	27 895	4 059	5.5	178 474	3 981	13 641	2 078	1.9	7.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Branford town	13 056	6 505	2 140	1 659	932	1 186	634	5.5	11 663	117	1 393	442	2.7	13.4
Clinton town	5 411	4 082	158	479	180	187	325	5.9	4 659	57	752	503	1.6	6.4
East Haven town	10 580	6 567	722	1 050	645	1 334	262	5.3	10 059	166	521	62	2.2	6.3
East Haven CDP	10 580	6 567	722	1 050	645	1 334	262	5.3	10 059	166	521	62	2.2	6.3
Guilford town	7 765	6 603	315	482	154	97	114	6.6	7 181	43	584	307	2.0	5.6
Hamden town	21 738	12 954	1 247	2 756	727	3 719	335	5.6	20 641	199	1 097	58	1.4	6.4
Madison town	6 511	5 718	308	254	133	18	80	7.0	5 572	25	939	654	2.9	4.9
Milford town	20 149	14 227	1 003	2 089	605	1 544	681	5.8	18 851	188	1 298	338	1.7	7.1
Milford city (remainder)	19 339	13 704	941	2 005	580	1 440	669	5.8	18 116	181	1 223	303	1.7	7.2
New Haven city	54 057	9 723	2 060	23 349	6 035	12 078	812	4.7	48 986	2 399	5 071	116	3.1	7.4
New Haven town	54 057	9 723	2 060	23 349	6 035	12 078	812	4.7	48 986	2 399	5 071	116	3.1	7.4
North Branford town	4 610	3 707	265	175	303	42	118	6.2	4 481	39	129	9	1.1	5.3
North Haven town	8 243	7 170	133	240	84	554	62	6.5	7 983	45	260	11	1.6	6.3
North Haven COP	8 244	7 171	133	240	84	554	62	6.5						

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units										
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate							
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other													
District 4—Con.																				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																				
Bridgeport city	57 224	13 100	3 582	22 211	4 824	12 201	1 306	4.7	52 328	3 528	4 896	67	2.8	8.6						
Bridgeport town	57 224	13 100	3 582	22 211	4 824	12 201	1 306	4.7	52 328	3 528	4 896	67	2.8	8.6						
Oriental town	6 653	6 102	180	215	53	51	52	7.6	6 399	31	254	43	2.1	3.4						
Dorien CDP	6 627	6 082	179	210	53	51	52	7.6	6 374	31	253	43	2.1	3.4						
Fairfield town	20 204	15 897	973	2 123	465	525	221	6.6	19 371	124	833	214	1.7	4.6						
Greenwich town	23 515	14 918	1 057	4 046	1 046	2 020	428	6.6	22 192	298	1 323	237	2.6	3.5						
Monroe town (pt.)	5 109	4 407	226	137	198	2	139	6.9	4 957	28	152	11	1.5	2.6						
New Canaan town	6 856	5 113	617	721	142	138	125	7.7	6 502	26	354	85	2.6	3.2						
Norwalk city	32 224	16 027	1 403	6 515	2 390	5 281	608	5.4	30 560	1 163	1 664	85	2.7	5.8						
Norwalk town	32 224	16 027	1 403	6 515	2 390	5 281	608	5.4	30 560	1 163	1 664	85	2.7	5.8						
Stamford city	44 279	18 513	2 594	8 077	3 181	11 062	852	5.4	41 945	2 060	2 334	142	1.9	6.5						
Stamford town	44 279	18 513	2 594	8 077	3 181	11 062	852	5.4	41 945	2 060	2 334	142	1.9	6.5						
Trumbull town	11 095	10 407	186	325	69	52	56	7.1	10 843	43	252	26	1.0	3.2						
Trumbull CDP	11 090	10 402	186	325	69	52	56	7.1	10 838	43	252	26	1.0	3.2						
Westport town	9 841	8 539	404	510	143	56	189	7.4	9 276	38	565	190	1.9	5.6						
Westport COP (pt.)	9 840	8 538	404	510	143	56	189	7.4	9 275	38	565	190	1.9	5.6						
District 5	214 744	126 420	10 040	42 493	11 243	19 646	4 902	5.8	201 115	3 948	13 629	1 681	1.7	6.7						
COUNTY																				
Fairfield County (pt.)	85 752	61 146	4 118	10 382	3 125	4 656	2 325	6.5	80 235	1 338	5 517	1 425	1.7	4.1						
New Haven County (pt.)	128 992	65 274	5 922	32 111	8 118	14 990	2 577	5.4	120 880	2 610	8 112	256	1.6	7.7						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																				
Ansonia city	7 503	3 256	131	3 164	287	580	85	5.3	7 159	117	344	10	1.5	4.5						
Ansonia town	7 503	3 256	131	3 164	287	580	85	5.3	7 159	117	344	10	1.5	4.5						
Bethel town	6 399	4 275	466	984	284	271	119	6.2	6 175	74	224	17	1.2	4.3						
Brookfield town	5 354	4 285	350	257	278	102	82	6.9	4 939	33	415	112	1.5	2.9						
Cheshire town	8 590	6 768	569	459	318	373	103	6.7	8 340	32	250	17	1.3	4.2						
Donbury city	25 950	12 015	1 535	6 248	1 658	3 404	1 090	5.4	24 094	979	1 856	222	1.7	3.5						
Donbury town	25 950	12 015	1 535	6 248	1 658	3 404	1 090	5.4	24 094	979	1 856	222	1.7	3.5						
Derby city	5 269	1 964	497	1 878	412	400	118	5.2	4 974	94	295	12	2.3	7.3						
Derby town	5 269	1 964	497	1 878	412	400	118	5.2	4 974	94	295	12	2.3	7.3						
Meriden city	24 826	11 433	1 376	6 632	1 507	3 405	473	5.2	23 240	556	1 586	24	1.6	7.8						
Meriden town	24 826	11 433	1 376	6 632	1 507	3 405	473	5.2	23 240	556	1 586	24	1.6	7.8						
Monroe town (pt.)	487	473	4	4	—	—	6	7.0	469	4	18	1	2.7	3.1						
Naugotuck borough	11 930	6 192	641	2 704	853	1 058	482	5.4	11 330	209	600	11	1.6	6.5						
Naugotuck town	11 930	6 192	641	2 704	853	1 058	482	5.4	11 330	209	600	11	1.6	6.5						
New Fairfield town	5 081	4 916	43	70	5	10	37	6.9	4 271	28	810	525	1.7	5.8						
Newtown town	7 194	6 628	69	274	7	16	200	6.9	6 798	46	396	153	1.7	3.8						
Ridgefield town	7 999	6 541	246	558	316	238	100	7.2	7 554	29	445	120	2.1	4.8						
Seymour town	5 877	3 751	106	914	107	947	52	5.5	5 604	53	273	5	1.2	6.4						
Shelton city	12 981	8 750	1 074	1 701	513	414	529	6.2	12 454	108	527	31	1.6	5.2						
Shelton town	12 981	8 750	1 074	1 701	513	414	529	6.2	12 454	108	527	31	1.6	5.2						
Southbury town (pt.)	854	787	21	35	1	1	9	7.5	833	1	21	4	.6	1.6						
Waterbury city	47 205	16 257	2 207	15 662	4 379	7 968	732	4.9	43 164	1 430	4 041	41	2.0	8.7						
Waterbury town	47 205	16 257	2 207	15 662	4 379	7 968	732	4.9	43 164	1 430	4 041	41	2.0	8.7						
Wilton town	5 824	5 107	260	140	58	196	63	7.7	5 568	20	256	68	1.6	4.5						
Wolcott town	4 670	4 313	109	169	193	48	38	6.0	4 636	39	234	50	1.4	5.6						
District 6	223 494	137 571	12 679	39 007	11 913	17 769	4 555	5.7	207 984	2 965	15 510	5 009	1.8	6.2						
COUNTY																				
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 451	1 403	23	8	—	3	14	6.8	1 093	6	358	186	1.5	7.6						
Hartford County (pt.)	139 058	79 523	7 835	26 341	8 756	13 865	2 738	5.6	132 512	2 197	6 546	457	1.6	6.2						
Litchfield County	74 274	51 565	2 786	11 646	2 983	3 681	1 613	5.9	66 371	700	7 903	4 135	2.2	6.0						
New Haven County (pt.)	5 972	2 669	2 012	785	132	203	171	5.4	5 376	31	596	218	3.3	6.0						
Tolland County (pt.)	2 739	2 411	23	227	42	17	19	6.8	2 632	31	107	13	2.1	5.9						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																				
Avon town	5 709	4 071	732	323	45	446	92	6.9	5 366	13	343	61	2.2	9.0						
Bristol city	24 989	12 791	1 321	5 767	1 256	3 175	679	5.3	23 956	339	1 033	37	1.4	4.9						
Bristol town	24 989	12 791	1 321	5 767	1 256	3 175	679	5.3	23 956	339	1 033	37	1.4	4.9						
Enfield town	16 614	11 550	897	2 285	682	1 035	165	5.7	15 985	196	629	39	1.3	6.8						
Formington town	8 654	5 253	839	1 093	499	825	145	6.0	8 213	33	441	35	2.8	6.3						
New Britain city	32 335	9 031	1 130	11 934	4 515	5 362	363	4.8	30 170	1 253	2 165	32	1.4	7.3						
New Britain town	32 335	9 031	1 130	11 934	4 515	5 362	363	4.8	30 170	1 253	2 165	32	1.4	7.3						
New Milford town	9 295	6 444	386	924	426	846	269	6.0	8 419	124	876	367	2.7	7.5						
Plymouth town	7 452	4 381	488	1 110	374	903	196	5.1	7 089	68	363	84	1.8	5.5						
Plymouth town	4 556	3 267	114	794	129	116	136	5.5	4 329	67	227	16	1.8	6.2						
Simsbury town	8 175	6 502	374	513	429	260	97	7.0	7 910	35	265	26	1.6	5.2						
Southbury town (pt.)	5 972	2 669	2 012	785	132	203	171	5.4	5 376	31	596	218	3.3	6.0						
Southington town	14 250	9 767	701	1 671	497	885	729	5.9	13 766	124	484	11	1.4	4.8						
Suffield town	4 384	3 281	427	389	89	122	76	6.5	4 176	24	208	56	2.2	2.6						
Torrington city	15 161	7 226	746	4 704	765	1 502	218	5.3	13 883	145	1 278	396	2.4	6.9						
Torrington town	15 161	7 226	746	4 704	765	1 502	218	5.3	13 883	145	1 278	396	2.4	6.9						
Watertown town	7 522	5 534	216	1 189	411	111	61	5.9	7 254	80	268	21	1.2	5.5						
Winchester town	5 093	2 759	166	1 311	315	392	150	5.5	4 522	42	571	284	1.6	5.6						
Windsor Locks town	4 929	3 448	290	496	83	572	40	5.5	4 758	61	171	6	.9	5.6						
Windsor Locks COP	4 929	3 448	290	496	83	572	40	5.5	4 758	61	171	6	.9	5.6						

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units											
					Value											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State	807 481	697 408	2.74	6.5	643 500	4 582	36 715	165 331	188 019	150 321	98 532	139 000	177 800	246 000		
District 1	127 369	111 619	2.69	6.5	104 902	590	4 930	28 841	36 907	25 529	8 105	139 500	172 000	221 500		
COUNTY																
Hartford County (pt.)	114 163	99 359	2.68	6.5	93 812	518	4 402	25 827	32 945	22 664	7 456	139 500	172 100	221 800		
Middlesex County (pt.)	9 030	8 146	2.69	6.3	7 513	52	4 406	2 243	2 734	1 715	363	135 600	166 100	208 900		
Tolland County (pt.)	4 176	4 114	2.97	6.8	3 577	20	122	771	1 228	1 150	286	149 100	184 100	234 800		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Berlin town	5 204	4 897	2.86	6.6	4 598	25	162	685	1 805	1 552	369	157 900	189 800	235 100		
Bloomfield town	5 814	5 411	2.69	6.5	5 084	31	325	1 688	1 842	875	323	131 600	162 100	197 800		
Central Manchester CDP	7 174	6 172	2.52	6.1	5 882	41	413	3 198	1 907	289	34	126 700	142 400	163 700		
Cromwell town	3 657	3 154	2.54	6.0	2 964	8	132	1 064	931	685	144	131 900	162 100	210 200		
East Hampton town	2 988	2 762	2.84	6.4	2 487	31	168	685	1 006	482	115	135 900	164 700	198 400		
East Hartford town	12 108	10 324	2.61	6.0	9 862	87	734	4 580	3 546	861	54	126 200	146 200	172 100		
East Hartford COP	12 108	10 324	2.61	6.0	9 862	87	734	4 580	3 546	861	54	126 200	146 200	172 100		
East Windsor town	2 400	1 955	2.62	6.1	1 746	19	129	732	555	278	33	125 600	149 600	186 400		
Glastonbury town	8 304	7 788	2.75	7.1	7 195	15	120	707	1 753	3 078	1 522	179 900	227 600	289 000		
Harford city	12 152	6 662	2.76	5.9	6 329	82	1 118	3 116	1 385	396	232	107 100	133 800	161 300		
Hartford town	12 152	6 662	2.76	5.9	6 329	82	1 118	3 116	1 385	396	232	107 100	133 800	161 300		
Manchester town	12 340	10 841	2.58	6.3	10 264	56	566	4 424	3 290	1 566	362	130 500	151 000	186 500		
Newington town	9 091	8 323	2.65	6.2	7 946	48	341	2 288	3 584	1 577	108	139 000	165 800	195 100		
Newington CDP	9 091	8 323	2.65	6.2	7 946	48	341	2 288	3 584	1 577	108	139 000	165 800	195 100		
Rocky Hill town	4 331	3 715	2.60	6.1	3 493	17	113	872	1 259	1 047	185	144 600	178 100	225 400		
South Windsor town	7 018	6 318	2.86	6.7	5 903	21	160	1 072	2 344	1 915	391	154 400	184 800	231 500		
West Hartford town	17 621	16 208	2.58	7.0	15 393	54	233	1 947	5 234	5 199	2 726	166 100	203 300	267 100		
West Hartford CDP	17 621	16 208	2.58	7.0	15 393	54	233	1 947	5 234	5 199	2 726	166 100	203 300	267 100		
Wethersfield town	8 322	7 888	2.56	6.6	7 503	29	176	1 384	2 934	2 272	708	154 500	185 400	240 200		
Wethersfield CDP	8 322	7 888	2.56	6.6	7 503	29	176	1 384	2 934	2 272	708	154 500	185 400	240 200		
Windham town	7 843	7 445	2.87	6.7	7 052	30	192	2 132	2 868	1 535	295	140 100	168 600	202 900		
District 2	132 023	116 583	2.72	6.4	103 207	1 059	10 670	38 945	29 271	17 331	5 931	120 000	151 300	194 500		
COUNTY																
Middlesex County (pt.)	21 278	18 988	2.59	6.4	17 199	128	931	4 316	5 607	4 359	1 858	139 400	176 700	234 300		
New London County	60 315	52 690	2.69	6.4	47 215	483	5 145	18 296	12 541	7 606	3 144	119 400	149 200	194 600		
Tolland County (pt.)	25 476	23 129	2.82	6.5	20 607	142	1 381	6 953	7 538	3 902	691	131 000	159 900	195 200		
Windham County	24 954	21 776	2.82	6.2	18 186	306	3 213	9 380	3 585	1 464	238	104 900	126 800	157 600		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Calchester town	3 046	2 725	2.90	6.4	2 400	17	144	793	892	463	91	134 200	160 900	196 500		
Canning Tavers-Nautilus Park CDP	412	252	2.66	5.6	238	2	17	98	90	29	2	120 700	150 900	179 000		
Coventry town	3 083	2 987	2.86	6.2	2 599	28	286	1 022	822	360	81	118 200	148 400	184 700		
East Lyme town	4 326	4 048	2.70	6.7	3 749	19	228	956	1 294	914	338	139 300	173 400	226 400		
Ellington town	3 019	2 732	2.92	6.6	2 466	19	149	698	1 037	505	58	135 400	165 900	197 100		
Griswold town	2 614	2 165	2.81	5.9	1 916	26	356	1 021	388	102	23	104 500	126 900	153 200		
Groton town	7 048	5 764	2.52	6.2	5 376	49	563	2 166	1 315	742	541	119 600	148 200	196 700		
Killingly town	3 803	3 207	2.82	6.1	2 837	51	601	1 511	515	143	16	101 600	121 200	148 500		
Ledyard town	4 049	3 791	2.99	7.0	3 454	26	190	1 303	1 091	749	95	130 400	157 800	198 900		
Mansfield town	2 987	2 521	2.60	6.5	2 197	14	150	738	725	497	73	129 400	161 400	203 100		
Middletown city (pt.)	8 535	6 982	2.55	6.0	6 548	50	425	2 412	2 332	1 127	202	126 900	157 000	191 800		
Middletown town (pt.)	8 535	6 982	2.55	6.0	6 548	50	425	2 412	2 332	1 127	202	126 900	157 000	191 800		
Monville town	4 595	4 039	2.85	6.2	3 663	35	372	2 071	864	289	32	115 100	136 900	161 500		
New London city	3 954	2 885	2.41	6.3	2 696	25	508	1 296	545	220	102	105 500	131 600	162 900		
New London town	3 954	2 885	2.41	6.3	2 696	25	508	1 296	545	220	102	105 500	131 600	162 900		
Norwich city	7 919	6 148	2.58	6.3	5 726	86	1 128	2 932	958	476	146	103 400	126 200	156 000		
Norwich town	7 919	6 148	2.58	6.3	5 726	86	1 128	2 932	958	476	146	103 400	126 200	156 000		
Plainfield town	3 386	2 894	3.01	6.1	2 618	41	593	1 530	324	111	19	100 500	117 200	140 900		
Stafford town	2 930	2 684	2.62	6.3	2 303	36	240	1 019	665	304	39	116 500	143 600	175 600		
Stonington town	4 821	4 151	2.53	6.5	3 749	48	351	1 037	1 000	721	592	129 500	169 800	241 200		
Storrs CDP	636	425	2.12	6.3	384	—	14	100	158	104	8	142 900	171 700	210 800		
Tolland town	3 357	3 306	3.06	6.9	2 941	5	115	728	1 196	712	185	144 800	171 600	217 700		
Vernon town	6 989	5 921	2.70	6.3	5 594	34	320	2 002	2 174	935	129	132 300	158 000	189 400		
Waterford town	5 878	5 528	2.54	6.4	5 092	31	446	1 706	1 574	987	348	127 200	159 700	204 600		
Willimantic COP	2 143	1 705	2.63	6.2	1 601	21	248	1 040	243	47	2	105 600	122 600	144 000		
Windham town	4 041	3 209	2.68	6.1	2 891	69	431	1 581	604	192	14	106 800	129 100	155 400		
District 3	134 280	114 689	2.73	6.4	107 538	900	5 948	25 984	38 770	25 785	10 151	141 300	173 800	226 300		
COUNTY																
Fairfield County (pt.)	15 399	13 350	2.61	6.0	12 744	95	643	2 396	5 937	2 990	683	150 400	176 500	210 700		
Middlesex County (pt.)	8 166	7 446	2.86	6.5	6 708	46	276	1 177	2 549	2 018	642	153 100	184 700	237 800		
New Haven County (pt.)	110 715	93 893	2.74	6.4	88 086	759	5 029	22 411	30 284	20 777	8 826	139 400	172 600	227 800		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Branford town	8 038	6 584	2.47	6.2	6 104	57	312	1 476	1 622	1 604	1 033	141 300	186 100	259 700		
Clinton town	3 607	3 235	2.84	6.4	3 006	17	115	575	1 377	727	195	151 400	174 800	215 400		
East Haven town	7 524	6 463	2.78	5.9	6 109	78	559	2 809	2 122	455	86	122 100	144 600	170 400		
East Haven CDP	7 524	6 463	2.78	5.9	6 109	78	559	2 809	2 122	455	86	122 100	144 600	170 400		
Guilford town	6 053	5 815	2.85	7.1	5 355	13	124	504	1 265	2 218	1 231	181 200	228 200	293 700		
Hamden town	14 492	12 811	2.63	6.4	12 102	90	731	3 607	4 878	2 166	630	135 700	164 000	197 100		
Madison town	4 744	4 654	2.86	7.5</												

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units														
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Value													
					Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)				
District 4—Con.																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Bridgeport city	23 104	13 414	2.68	5.6	12 718	290	1 587	5 018	4 660	1 002	161	118 500	145 900	171 000				
Bridgeport town	23 104	13 414	2.68	5.6	12 718	290	1 587	5 018	4 660	1 002	161	118 500	145 900	171 000				
Oriental town	5 480	5 399	2.87	8.0	5 063	16	9	31	100	779	4 128	329 400	462 500	500 000+				
Oriental COP	5 461	5 381	2.87	8.0	5 045	16	9	31	100	772	4 117	329 700	462 700	500 000+				
Fairfield town	15 557	14 608	2.69	7.0	13 740	55	210	571	2 381	5 694	4 829	203 100	253 600	360 700				
Greenwich town	15 049	13 048	2.76	7.6	12 052	31	65	97	249	1 463	10 147	349 200	500 000+	500 000+				
Monroe town (pt.)	4 502	4 249	3.15	7.2	3 958	8	34	187	998	2 019	712	191 400	230 600	282 400				
New Haven town	5 152	4 884	2.84	8.4	4 433	5	15	20	66	301	4 026	400 500	500 000+	500 000+				
Norwalk city	18 940	15 039	2.67	6.4	14 184	61	273	720	2 782	6 573	3 775	196 000	241 300	309 900				
Norwalk town	18 940	15 039	2.67	6.4	14 184	61	273	720	2 782	6 573	3 775	196 000	241 300	309 900				
Stamford city	24 275	18 044	2.65	6.7	16 837	69	207	596	1 744	6 059	8 162	225 600	295 700	414 000				
Stamford town	24 275	18 044	2.65	6.7	16 837	69	207	596	1 744	6 059	8 162	225 600	295 700	414 000				
Trumbull town	10 032	9 876	2.97	7.3	9 340	24	128	392	1 726	4 688	2 382	201 100	242 100	302 700				
Trumbull COP	10 027	9 871	2.97	7.3	9 335	24	128	392	1 722	4 687	2 382	201 200	242 100	302 800				
Westport town	7 682	7 468	2.67	7.9	6 788	14	25	78	188	1 079	5 404	318 300	422 400	500 000+				
Westport COP (pt.)	7 681	7 467	2.67	7.9	6 787	14	25	78	188	1 079	5 403	318 300	422 500	500 000+				
District 5	138 180	119 518	2.84	6.6	111 130	716	6 079	26 708	30 987	26 824	19 816	141 600	183 900	259 800				
COUNTY																		
Fairfield County (pt.)	61 965	56 047	2.91	7.2	51 453	153	909	4 500	11 780	17 369	16 742	183 000	239 500	346 400				
New Haven County (pt.)	76 215	63 471	2.77	6.2	59 677	563	5 170	22 208	19 207	17 945	3 074	126 600	154 000	191 800				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Ansonia city	4 135	3 040	2.72	6.1	2 902	18	235	1 053	1 288	293	15	130 800	154 500	178 100				
Ansonia town	4 135	3 040	2.72	6.1	2 902	18	235	1 053	1 288	293	15	130 800	154 500	178 100				
Bethel town	4 630	4 219	3.05	7.0	3 896	18	56	400	1 315	1 639	468	168 600	207 700	257 900				
Brookfield town	4 326	3 984	2.95	7.2	3 621	7	45	309	976	1 426	858	181 000	226 800	295 600				
Cheshire town	7 103	6 718	2.95	7.1	6 187	18	131	684	2 181	2 214	959	166 500	203 000	267 000				
Danbury city	14 478	11 227	2.74	6.4	10 458	36	307	1 790	3 904	3 369	1 052	156 600	190 300	238 800				
Danbury town	14 478	11 227	2.74	6.4	10 458	36	307	1 790	3 904	3 369	1 052	156 600	190 300	238 800				
Derby city	2 882	2 075	2.53	5.9	1 970	19	155	765	761	237	33	127 200	152 300	179 500				
Derby town	2 882	2 075	2.53	5.9	1 970	19	155	765	761	237	33	127 200	152 300	179 500				
Meriden city	14 071	11 462	2.65	6.0	10 822	76	675	5 157	3 842	952	120	126 500	146 300	171 100				
Meriden town	14 071	11 462	2.65	6.0	10 822	76	675	5 157	3 842	952	120	126 500	146 300	171 100				
Monroe town (pt.)	438	433	3.19	7.1	392	—	16	36	85	172	83	181 300	231 400	290 400				
Naugatuck borough	7 606	6 158	2.89	6.0	5 838	37	618	2 771	1 852	484	76	121 400	143 100	169 100				
Naugatuck town	7 606	6 158	2.89	6.0	5 838	37	618	2 771	1 852	484	76	121 400	143 100	169 100				
New Fairfield town	3 965	3 932	3.06	7.1	3 672	20	106	411	992	1 396	747	170 700	216 500	281 600				
Newtown town	6 038	5 836	3.00	7.2	5 305	15	110	425	1 366	2 144	1 245	181 400	228 500	295 200				
Ridgefield town	6 237	5 884	2.90	7.8	5 370	8	16	112	325	1 693	3 216	256 200	332 400	428 100				
Seymour town	4 006	3 403	2.72	6.1	3 182	28	189	844	1 410	595	116	138 400	166 200	196 400				
Shelton city	9 898	8 762	2.92	6.7	8 192	30	222	890	2 520	3 686	844	171 600	208 600	248 900				
Shelton town	9 898	8 762	2.92	6.7	8 192	30	222	890	2 520	3 686	844	171 600	208 600	248 900				
Southbury town (pt.)	773	751	3.26	7.7	682	1	6	20	101	368	186	210 200	251 600	311 800				
Waterbury city	21 159	16 074	2.65	5.8	15 343	281	2 534	8 109	3 564	734	121	107 000	131 800	155 700				
Waterbury town	21 159	16 074	2.65	5.8	15 343	281	2 534	8 109	3 564	734	121	107 000	131 800	155 700				
Wilton town	4 806	4 694	2.94	8.2	4 284	5	14	53	111	679	3 422	317 600	408 800	500 000+				
Wolcott town	4 127	3 994	3.02	6.2	3 764	30	272	1 428	1 365	520	149	130 200	154 200	185 200				
District 6	145 856	128 970	2.73	6.4	117 610	744	6 535	37 143	37 190	25 195	10 803	134 500	166 400	220 500				
COUNTY																		
Fairfield County (pt.)	984	976	2.57	7.0	819	5	19	54	139	314	288	195 900	255 300	352 700				
Hartford County (pt.)	89 472	78 409	2.75	6.4	73 517	429	3 577	24 258	23 996	15 010	6 247	135 000	164 900	214 900				
Litchfield County	48 584	43 608	2.75	6.5	37 879	286	2 577	11 615	11 636	8 155	3 610	132 200	166 300	222 100				
New Haven County (pt.)	4 567	3 773	2.25	5.7	3 409	12	284	934	870	899	410	134 000	173 700	242 700				
Tolland County (pt.)	2 249	2 204	2.98	7.2	1 986	12	78	282	549	817	248	162 500	207 000	258 700				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Avon town	4 493	4 249	2.68	7.4	3 949	9	60	343	796	1 322	1 419	186 000	253 700	361 200				
Bristol city	14 958	12 852	2.73	6.1	12 191	51	686	4 949	4 670	1 579	256	129 300	153 500	182 700				
Bristol town	14 958	12 852	2.73	6.1	12 191	51	686	4 949	4 670	1 579	256	129 300	153 500	182 700				
Enfield town	12 172	11 399	2.86	6.2	10 804	74	529	5 963	3 649	538	51	128 000	143 400	164 700				
Farmington town	5 999	5 341	2.65	6.7	5 037	25	153	654	1 452	1 627	1 126	164 200	211 900	289 600				
New Britain city	13 005	8 828	2.50	5.8	8 442	109	880	4 439	2 266	640	108	117 100	139 200	164 800				
New Britain town	13 005	8 828	2.50	5.8	8 442	109	880	4 439	2 266	640	108	117 100	139 200	164 800				
New Milford town	6 328	5 550	2.92	6.6	5 075	22	183	881	2 027	1 517	445	154 000	183 800	234 400				
Plymouth town	4 908	4 252	2.64	5.8	4 055	46	304	1 657	1 621	382	45	127 000	150 500	176 100				
Plymouth town	3 404	3 065	2.85	6.0	2 848	31	251	1 302	962	261	41	121 500	145 000	170 700				
Simsbury town	6 478	6 226	2.89	7.6	5 815	10	95	506	1 329	2 580	1 295	183 800	233 400	293 000				
Southbury town (pt.)	4 567	3 773	2.25	5.7	3 409	12	284	934	870	899	410	134 000	173 700	242 700				
Southington town	11 092	9 702	2.88	6.4	9 133	45	301	2 142	3 543	2 472	630	146 600	178 500	224 600				
Suffield town	3 346	3 168	2.80	6.9	2 791	14	127	633	865	814	338	145 200	185 800	245 500				
Torrington city	8 704	6 940	2.58	6.0	6 483	43	591	3 251	1 871	626	101	118 600	141 700	169 300				
Torrington town	8 704	6 940	2.58	6.0	6 483	43	591											

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units			Total	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									With meals included in rent	
					Contract rent										
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State	422 998	74 647	2.30	4.1	401 254	56 694	135 109	152 144	38 238	19 069	366	510	648	3 583	
District 1	81 354	10 533	2.30	4.0	78 795	11 635	28 243	31 385	5 816	1 716	366	497	629	823	
COUNTY															
Hartford County (pt.)	78 016	9 394	2.31	4.0	75 752	11 288	27 396	30 152	5 345	1 571	365	495	626	650	
Middlesex County (pt.)	2 721	867	2.11	4.2	2 512	315	709	957	411	120	387	551	721	172	
Tolland County (pt.)	617	272	2.32	4.6	531	32	138	276	60	25	436	571	665	1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Berlin town	820	253	2.12	4.4	729	111	270	273	56	19	331	486	620	4	
Bloomfield town	1 660	445	1.96	4.2	1 563	306	248	613	273	123	326	613	755	67	
Central Manchester CDP	5 687	550	2.21	4.2	5 540	308	1 466	3 202	479	85	460	581	677	90	
Cromwell town	1 205	389	2.03	4.1	1 133	117	218	407	298	93	447	648	840	167	
East Hampton town	782	289	2.16	4.2	713	84	220	310	80	19	384	529	673	3	
East Hartford town	8 235	1 077	2.17	3.9	8 018	1 134	2 661	3 866	297	60	370	511	608	16	
East Hartford CDP	8 235	1 077	2.17	3.9	8 018	1 134	2 661	3 866	297	60	370	511	608	16	
East Windsor town	1 500	379	2.30	4.1	1 400	118	299	864	110	9	465	587	676	2	
Glastonbury town	2 249	724	2.15	4.3	2 126	345	316	867	393	205	409	650	792	10	
Hartford city	39 312	2 192	2.49	3.8	38 755	7 330	19 181	11 350	710	184	318	443	528	229	
Hartford town	39 312	2 192	2.49	3.8	38 755	7 330	19 181	11 350	710	184	318	443	528	229	
Manchester town	8 405	1 007	2.25	4.2	8 166	573	2 209	4 362	896	126	249	580	690	94	
Newington town	2 132	533	2.13	4.2	2 027	200	276	1 149	343	59	515	649	732	16	
Newington CDP	2 132	533	2.13	4.2	2 027	200	276	1 149	343	59	515	649	732	16	
Rocky Hill town	2 246	327	1.91	4.0	2 183	75	136	1 225	677	70	628	706	824	4	
South Windsor town	832	431	2.31	4.8	757	80	63	307	242	65	567	698	872	—	
West Hartford town	6 295	853	1.96	4.3	6 004	398	998	3 221	887	500	509	618	739	187	
West Hartford CDP	6 295	853	1.96	4.3	6 004	398	998	3 221	887	500	509	618	739	187	
Wethersfield town	2 148	435	1.88	3.9	2 038	419	422	979	167	51	285	558	655	8	
Wethersfield CDP	2 148	435	1.88	3.9	2 038	419	422	979	167	51	285	558	655	8	
Windsor town	1 995	609	2.26	4.5	1 826	191	280	1 011	260	84	492	656	734	9	
District 2	68 746	15 804	2.30	4.2	62 876	9 217	23 875	24 221	4 486	1 077	349	487	602	405	
COUNTY															
Middlesex County (pt.)	11 891	2 754	2.10	4.1	11 255	1 182	3 846	4 323	1 473	431	361	527	679	200	
New London County	32 930	8 878	2.41	4.3	29 303	4 406	10 723	11 781	1 992	401	359	493	602	113	
Tolland County (pt.)	11 408	1 898	2.16	3.9	10 821	1 148	3 184	5 541	769	179	415	530	622	27	
Windham County	12 517	2 274	2.33	4.3	11 497	2 481	6 122	2 576	252	66	280	406	501	65	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Colchester town	849	210	2.26	4.2	790	95	251	362	63	19	396	534	654	3	
Connings Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	2 271	1 654	3.87	5.5	921	8	200	639	72	2	509	595	673	1	
Coventry town	551	297	2.24	4.3	482	83	142	161	69	27	351	513	693	—	
East Lyme town	1 177	644	2.33	4.6	1 079	66	287	477	216	33	444	611	739	2	
Ellington town	1 263	185	1.89	3.6	1 192	69	229	844	35	15	500	563	615	9	
Griswold town	1 219	204	2.43	4.3	1 129	172	664	282	9	2	315	422	505	2	
Gratton town	7 805	3 005	2.77	4.6	5 959	644	1 521	3 094	617	83	435	547	645	12	
Killingly town	2 070	317	2.33	4.2	1 958	316	1 159	437	43	3	320	415	499	3	
Ledyard town	999	502	2.71	5.2	870	44	117	473	180	56	513	591	776	2	
Monsfield town	1 944	398	2.27	3.9	1 827	161	544	947	126	49	447	528	629	3	
Middletown city (pt.)	8 286	963	2.07	4.0	8 052	927	3 098	2 864	957	206	338	500	653	72	
Middletown town (pt.)	8 286	963	2.07	4.0	8 052	927	3 098	2 864	957	206	338	500	653	72	
Monville town	1 354	416	2.37	4.2	1 217	112	359	656	75	15	421	545	634	3	
New London city	6 758	629	2.22	3.8	6 556	1 330	2 738	2 324	147	17	319	455	549	17	
New London town	6 758	629	2.22	3.8	6 556	1 330	2 738	2 324	147	17	319	455	549	17	
Norwich city	7 099	689	2.29	4.2	6 837	1 339	3 074	2 226	174	24	302	444	542	60	
Norwich town	7 099	689	2.29	4.2	6 837	1 339	3 074	2 226	174	24	302	444	542	60	
Plainfield town	1 610	285	2.47	4.6	1 482	278	811	358	31	4	315	425	506	6	
Stoafford town	1 132	215	2.44	4.2	1 047	205	446	343	46	7	318	446	560	1	
Stonington town	2 196	658	2.11	4.5	2 027	284	749	721	206	67	361	495	632	2	
Storrs CDP	971	120	2.31	3.6	922	108	230	502	64	18	439	529	638	3	
Tolland town	317	149	2.32	4.5	270	32	43	135	40	20	458	607	713	—	
Vernon town	5 148	379	2.06	3.8	5 046	569	1 616	2 434	390	37	396	522	625	12	
Waterford town	1 078	657	2.21	4.8	937	78	239	456	138	26	421	570	695	6	
Willimantic CDP	3 360	280	2.26	4.0	3 291	780	1 720	715	56	20	260	396	496	6	
Windham town	4 087	418	2.33	4.0	3 965	1 034	1 949	887	70	25	241	396	499	11	
District 3	73 235	11 912	2.21	4.0	70 158	9 798	20 170	31 159	6 967	2 064	390	530	650	697	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	3 911	1 050	2.27	4.2	3 709	562	883	1 471	593	200	382	558	721	9	
Middlesex County (pt.)	1 565	704	2.32	4.4	1 400	118	311	655	270	46	452	609	739	4	
New Haven County (pt.)	67 759	10 158	2.21	4.0	65 049	9 118	18 976	29 033	6 104	1 818	389	528	645	684	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bronford town	3 625	1 228	2.06	4.2	3 418	228	633	1 560	757	240	498	622	797	84	
Clinton town	1 052	398	2.30	4.2	991	67	193	483	211	37	488	640	750	4	
East Haven town	2 535	580	2.01	3.8	2 412	303	799	987	234	89	400	519	664	3	
East Haven CDP	2 535	580	2.01	3.8	2 412	303	799	987	234	89	400	519	664	3	
Guilford town	1 128	601	2.11	4.5	1 003	112	136	443	203	109	502	640	825	1	
Homden town	6 149	955	1.97	3.9	5 904	622	1 133	3 105	767	277	467	600	702	172	
Madison town	828	478	2.17	4.8	722	71	133	255	153	110	471	640	885	6	
Milford town	4 493	1 593	2.21	4.3	4 226	455	561	1 865	1 068	277	507	656	818	11	
Milford town (remainder)	4 243	1 491	2.21	4.3	3 991	446	539	1 745	1 001	260	502	654	816	11	
New Haven city	33 417	2 097	2.30	4.0	32 662	5 999	11 168	13 313	1 784	398	332	487	594	302	
New Haven town	33 417	2 097	2.30	4.0	32 662	5 999	11 168	13 313	1 784	398	332	487	594	302	
North Bronford town	557	226	2.33	4.3	495	61	78	183	153	20	464	647	830	2	
North Haven town	933	332	2.06	4.2	839	113	141	441	88	56	438	559	648	1	
North Haven CDP	933	332	2.06	4.2	839	113	141	441	88	56	438	559	648	1	
Orange town	264	202	2.80	6.0	186	5	31	61	29	60	533	728	1 000+	1	
Orange CDP	264	202	2.80	6.0	186	5	31	61	29	60	533	728	1 000+	1	
Stratford town	3 911	1 050	2.27	4.2	3 709	562	883	1 471	593	200	382	558	721	9	
Stratford CDP	3 911	1 050	2.27	4.2	3 709	562	883	1 471</td							

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent	
					Contract rent											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)			
District 4—Con.																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bridgeport city	29 224	2 560	2.59	4.0	28 638	4 499	10 067	12 355	1 316	401	364	496	595	343		
Bridgeport town	29 224	2 560	2.59	4.0	28 638	4 499	10 067	12 355	1 316	401	364	496	595	343		
Darien town	919	650	2.49	5.6	815	53	74	101	132	455	699	1 000+	1 000+	2		
Darien CDP	913	648	2.49	5.6	809	53	74	99	129	454	698	1 000+	1 000+	2		
Fairfield town	3 814	1 630	2.38	4.8	3 473	259	380	1 031	875	928	570	769	1 000+	9		
Greenwich town	7 143	2 128	2.26	4.6	6 557	353	843	1 410	1 346	2 605	577	875	1 000+	39		
Manhasset town (pt.)	455	265	2.53	5.1	400	34	50	83	100	133	535	832	1 000+	—		
New Canaan town	1 350	579	2.26	5.1	1 237	53	99	192	268	625	714	1 000+	1 000+	42		
Norwalk city	11 620	1 866	2.31	3.9	11 209	1 166	1 973	4 135	2 578	1 357	471	647	860	79		
Norwalk town	11 620	1 866	2.31	3.9	11 209	1 166	1 973	4 135	2 578	1 357	471	647	860	79		
Stamford city	17 670	2 431	2.39	3.9	17 123	1 586	2 869	4 974	4 708	2 986	483	716	931	215		
Stamford town	17 670	2 431	2.39	3.9	17 123	1 586	2 869	4 974	4 708	2 986	483	716	931	215		
Trumbull town	811	497	2.43	5.0	693	197	87	106	111	192	198	634	1 000+	—		
Trumbull CDP	811	497	2.43	5.0	693	197	87	106	111	192	198	634	1 000+	—		
Westport town	1 594	997	2.27	5.2	1 439	78	144	283	219	715	620	995	1 000+	9		
Westport CDP (pt.)	1 594	997	2.27	5.2	1 439	78	144	283	219	715	620	995	1 000+	9		
District 5	62 935	10 796	2.30	4.2	59 945	9 408	23 558	19 876	4 931	2 172	332	474	616	409		
COUNTY																
Fairfield County (pt.)	18 270	5 448	2.33	4.3	17 060	1 735	3 586	6 595	3 342	1 802	445	620	816	183		
New Haven County (pt.)	44 665	5 348	2.29	4.1	42 885	7 673	19 972	13 281	1 589	1 370	308	435	548	226		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Ansonia city	3 024	278	2.36	4.4	2 868	561	1 273	956	69	9	303	433	548	12		
Ansonia town	3 024	278	2.36	4.4	2 868	561	1 273	956	69	9	303	433	548	12		
Bethel town	1 545	380	2.22	4.0	1 455	164	241	630	324	96	475	634	793	44		
Brookfield town	613	285	2.19	4.7	557	38	39	187	214	79	614	767	930	1		
Cheshire town	1 237	463	2.10	4.5	1 110	144	179	477	216	94	443	619	788	29		
Donbury city	9 616	1 638	2.39	4.0	9 316	1 093	2 141	4 035	1 676	371	425	589	729	81		
Donbury town	9 616	1 638	2.39	4.0	9 316	1 093	2 141	4 035	1 676	371	425	589	729	81		
Derby city	2 092	279	2.21	4.2	2 020	249	827	802	127	15	356	487	587	8		
Derby town	2 092	279	2.21	4.2	2 020	249	827	802	127	15	356	487	587	8		
Meriden city	9 169	976	2.30	4.0	8 896	1 417	3 939	3 131	351	58	310	453	562	30		
Meriden town	9 169	976	2.30	4.0	8 896	1 417	3 939	3 131	351	58	310	453	562	30		
Manroe town (pt.)	31	27	2.84	5.3	27	—	3	16	7	1	538	642	795	—		
Naugatuck borough	3 724	443	2.27	4.1	3 581	499	1 440	1 556	71	15	359	478	578	8		
Naugatuck town	3 724	443	2.27	4.1	3 581	499	1 440	1 556	71	15	359	478	578	8		
New Fairfield town	306	253	2.58	5.2	249	3	37	89	56	64	572	741	1 000+	—		
Newtown town	760	487	2.45	4.9	651	84	143	189	119	116	410	626	902	2		
Ridgefield town	1 317	556	2.11	4.5	1 164	71	110	293	396	294	607	818	1 000+	2		
Seymour town	1 598	331	2.13	4.0	1 504	232	463	685	106	18	346	517	607	3		
Shelton city	2 556	764	2.29	4.4	2 368	213	703	883	303	266	412	549	740	53		
Shelton town	2 556	764	2.29	4.4	2 368	213	703	883	303	266	412	549	740	53		
Southbury town (pt.)	60	37	2.68	5.3	53	2	4	16	18	13	652	813	997	1		
Waterbury city	22 005	1 649	2.31	4.1	21 372	4 399	11 422	5 077	418	56	286	404	505	119		
Waterbury town	22 005	1 649	2.31	4.1	21 372	4 399	11 422	5 077	418	56	286	404	505	119		
Wilton town	762	444	2.08	4.9	673	53	96	133	117	274	529	866	1 000+	5		
Walcott town	509	246	2.20	4.4	455	108	140	129	65	13	264	475	653	5		
District 6	62 128	11 999	2.20	4.2	57 896	8 358	22 677	20 833	4 385	1 643	347	482	613	511		
COUNTY																
Fairfield County (pt.)	109	97	2.59	5.7	72	—	12	26	16	18	543	736	1 000	—		
Hartford County (pt.)	43 040	6 404	2.22	4.1	41 137	6 112	16 118	14 850	2 955	1 102	342	480	611	321		
Litchfield County	17 787	4 950	2.15	4.3	15 651	2 127	6 344	5 625	1 220	335	355	481	604	77		
New Haven County (pt.)	809	400	1.97	4.3	705	64	94	200	176	171	531	745	993	109		
Tolland County (pt.)	383	148	2.61	4.8	331	55	109	132	18	17	338	502	616	4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Avon town	873	323	1.97	4.8	769	14	66	290	247	152	647	765	959	2		
Bristol city	8 998	902	2.14	4.0	8 735	1 307	3 790	3 345	254	39	351	465	566	53		
Bristol town	8 998	902	2.14	4.0	8 735	1 307	3 790	3 345	254	39	351	465	566	53		
Enfield town	3 813	781	2.29	4.2	3 653	502	881	1 726	469	75	394	563	676	12		
Formington town	2 214	538	1.97	4.3	2 100	122	234	729	559	456	599	739	969	184		
New Britain city	17 165	1 050	2.33	4.0	16 736	3 012	8 407	4 959	310	48	298	427	530	38		
New Britain town	17 165	1 050	2.33	4.0	16 736	3 012	8 407	4 959	310	48	298	427	530	38		
New Milford town	2 091	640	2.31	4.3	1 889	78	334	1 027	364	86	518	619	741	6		
Plymouth town	2 181	421	1.95	3.7	2 075	212	988	723	143	9	373	466	587	2		
Plymouth town	925	197	2.23	4.1	865	144	425	269	21	6	329	438	542	1		
Simsbury town	1 432	483	2.17	4.6	1 264	82	205	555	302	120	525	665	838	6		
Southbury town (pt.)	809	400	1.97	4.3	705	64	94	200	176	171	531	745	993	109		
Suffield town	2 674	552	2.33	4.3	2 524	400	779	1 091	204	50	359	517	649	4		
Torrington town	1 830	363	2.13	4.8	668	103	178	250	103	34	372	549	675	7		
Torrington town	5 179	609	2.04	4.1	4 940	890	2 561	1 352	125	12	308	428	522	44		
Waterford town	1 584	389	2.19	4.3	1 458	236	518	578	110	16	338	489	597	1		
Winchester town	1 802	284	2.22	4.2	1 715	249	894	514	56	2	329	437	528	3		
Windsor Locks town	1 134	247	2.19	4.0	1 084	149	214	553	154	14	426	559	679	4		
Windsor Locks COP	1 134	247	2.19	4.0	1 084	149	214	553	154	14	426	559	679	4		

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder				Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin					
		White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
		White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black	Other race	
The State -----	1 230 479	1 096 812	90 882	2 383	13 558	26 844	61 580	1 065 466	87 293	2 205	13 131	804
District 1 -----	208 723	169 890	27 086	412	2 568	8 767	16 213	163 736	25 765	360	2 467	182
COUNTY												
Hartford County (pt.) -----	192 179	153 695	26 876	382	2 494	8 732	16 047	147 667	25 557	330	2 397	181
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	11 751	11 468	178	18	59	28	125	11 374	177	18	56	1
Tolland County (pt.) -----	4 793	4 727	32	12	15	7	41	4 695	31	12	14	-
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Berlin town -----	6 024	5 963	23	3	29	6	70	5 899	23	3	29	-
Bloomfield town -----	7 474	4 784	2 546	11	75	58	151	4 722	2 509	11	75	6
Central Manchester CDP -----	12 861	12 310	353	25	116	57	217	12 168	342	21	107	6
Cromwell town -----	4 862	4 705	101	3	42	11	62	4 657	100	3	39	1
East Hampton town -----	3 770	3 733	18	6	7	6	35	3 704	18	6	7	-
East Hartford town -----	20 343	18 146	1 494	45	327	331	892	17 616	1 456	38	323	18
East Hartford CDP -----	20 343	18 146	1 494	45	327	331	892	17 616	1 456	38	323	18
East Windsor town -----	3 900	3 734	110	12	31	13	51	3 696	110	12	31	-
Glastonbury town -----	10 553	10 249	82	12	174	36	154	10 139	78	12	169	1
Hartford city -----	51 464	23 304	19 477	181	650	7 852	13 016	19 264	18 324	143	592	125
Hartford town -----	51 464	23 304	19 477	181	650	7 852	13 016	19 264	18 324	143	592	125
Manchester town -----	20 745	19 674	696	38	230	107	382	19 431	672	33	218	9
Newington town -----	11 223	10 926	126	19	111	41	180	10 787	125	19	109	3
Newington CDP -----	11 223	10 926	126	19	111	41	180	10 787	125	19	109	3
Rocky Hill town -----	6 577	6 292	166	10	87	22	99	6 221	159	10	86	2
South Windsor town -----	7 850	7 506	180	12	130	22	111	7 428	176	11	124	-
West Hartford town -----	23 916	22 896	447	15	433	125	528	22 510	430	14	426	8
West Hartford CDP -----	23 916	22 896	447	15	433	125	528	22 510	430	14	426	8
Wethersfield town -----	10 470	10 273	102	8	57	30	131	10 172	99	8	56	4
Wethersfield CDP -----	10 470	10 273	102	8	57	30	131	10 172	99	8	56	4
Windsor town -----	9 838	8 173	1 409	15	155	86	263	8 023	1 378	15	155	4
District 2 -----	200 769	190 285	6 157	676	1 797	1 854	4 414	187 956	5 935	653	1 729	82
COUNTY												
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	33 169	31 089	1 612	48	258	162	515	30 760	1 584	48	256	6
New London County -----	93 245	87 193	3 734	455	858	1 005	2 289	86 073	3 581	439	800	63
Tolland County (pt.) -----	36 884	35 700	479	54	506	145	449	35 412	464	51	501	7
Windham County -----	37 471	36 303	332	119	175	542	1 161	35 711	306	115	172	6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Colchester town -----	3 895	3 805	55	15	15	5	36	3 776	55	15	13	-
Canning Tavers-Nautilus Park CDP -----	2 683	2 393	178	11	65	36	95	2 345	173	10	58	2
Coventry town -----	3 634	3 590	25	5	5	9	30	3 569	24	5	5	-
East Lyme town -----	5 503	5 384	39	20	54	6	39	5 351	39	19	53	2
Ellington town -----	4 282	4 211	52	4	10	5	32	4 184	51	4	10	1
Griswold town -----	3 833	3 779	21	13	9	11	35	3 756	20	13	8	1
Groton town -----	14 853	13 561	831	90	233	138	397	13 349	805	88	207	7
Killingly town -----	5 873	5 748	42	30	45	8	31	5 727	41	29	44	1
Ledyard town -----	5 048	4 859	96	33	51	9	52	4 821	94	32	49	-
Mansfield town -----	4 931	4 561	86	5	246	33	84	4 511	84	5	245	2
Middleton city (pt.) -----	16 821	14 957	1 488	28	203	145	385	14 739	1 463	28	201	5
Middleton town (pt.) -----	16 821	14 957	1 488	28	203	145	385	14 739	1 463	28	201	5
Manville town -----	5 949	5 684	116	42	74	33	108	5 609	116	40	71	5
New London city -----	10 712	8 183	1 731	76	154	568	997	7 866	1 632	69	140	8
New London town -----	10 712	8 183	1 731	76	154	568	997	7 866	1 632	69	140	8
Norwich city -----	15 018	13 998	630	86	117	187	369	13 810	613	85	112	29
Norwich town -----	15 018	13 998	630	86	117	187	369	13 810	613	85	112	29
Plainfield town -----	4 996	4 930	20	11	18	17	54	4 894	20	11	17	-
Stafford town -----	4 062	3 999	11	9	30	13	42	3 971	10	9	30	-
Stonington town -----	7 017	6 922	37	20	33	5	78	6 854	34	19	32	-
Storrs CDP -----	1 607	1 375	40	1	183	8	22	1 362	39	1	183	-
Tolland town -----	3 674	3 612	32	4	21	5	20	3 600	31	4	19	-
Vernon town -----	12 137	11 641	245	22	160	69	192	11 529	236	19	158	3
Waterford town -----	6 956	6 738	109	17	71	21	80	6 682	106	17	68	3
Willimantic CDP -----	5 503	4 928	123	22	48	382	642	4 680	111	21	47	2
Windham town -----	8 128	7 390	171	30	57	480	942	6 948	150	29	56	3
District 3 -----	207 515	179 317	22 072	382	2 359	3 385	7 887	175 279	21 551	365	2 303	130
COUNTY												
Fairfield County (pt.) -----	19 310	17 775	1 255	26	110	144	536	17 400	1 227	25	109	13
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	9 731	9 571	58	18	48	36	132	9 475	58	18	48	-
New Haven County (pt.) -----	178 474	151 971	20 759	338	2 201	3 205	7 219	148 404	20 266	322	2 146	117
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Branford town -----	11 663	11 394	111	15	104	39	137	11 298	107	13	103	5
Clinton town -----	4 659	4 549	36	10	32	32	98	4 483	36	10	32	-
East Haven town -----	10 059	9 860	98	11	40	50	157	9 752	97	11	38	4
East Haven CDP -----	10 059	9 860	98	11	40	50	157	9 752	97	11	38	4
Gulfard town -----	7 181	7 068	41	6	39	27	89	7 004	40	6	39	3
Hamden town -----	20 641	18 695	1 591	18	270	67	310	18 469	1 570	18	265	9
Madison town -----	5 572	5 516	15	6	27	8	58	5 466	15	6	27	-
Milford town -----	18 851	18 373	249	22	135	72	341	18 102	243	22	133	10
Milford city (remainder) -----	18 116	17 658	241	20	131	66	323	17 398	235	20	130	10
New Haven city -----	48 986	29 393	15 893	181	887	2 632	4 919	27 493	15 477	173	857	67
New Haven town -----	48 986	29 393	15 893	181	887	2 632	4 919	27 493	15 477	173	857	67
North Branford town -----	4 481	4 401	52	9	15	4	36	4 370	50	9	15	1
North Haven town -----	7 983	7 709	159	7	97	11	70	7 653	155	6	97	2
North Haven CDP -----	7 984	7 710	159	7	97	11	70	7 654	155	6	97	2
Orange town -----	4 421	4 301	33	2	79	6	35	4 271	33	2	79	1
Orange CDP -----	4 421	4 301	33	2	79	6	35	4 271	33	2	79	1
Stratford town -----	19 310	17 775	1 255	26	110	144	536	17 400	1 227	25	109	13
Stratford CDP -----	19 310	17 775	1 255	26	110	144	536	17 400	1 227	25	109	13
Wallingford town -----	15 167	14 816	128	14	102	107	419	14 513	121	14	97	3
Wallingford Center CDP -----	7 231	7 029	55	11	52	84	303	6 815	52	11	47	3
West Haven city -----	21 284	18 345	2 366	43	350	180	626	17 934	2 335	38	340	11
West Haven town -----	21 284	18 345	2 366	43	350	180	626	17 934	2 335	38	340	11
Milford city -----	18 851	18 373	249	22	135	72	341	18 102	243	22	133	10
District 4 -----	204 373	170 701	23 263	252	3 363	6 794	17 646	160 759	22 324	211	3 252	181
COUNTY												
Fairfield County (pt.) -----	204 373	170 701	23 263	252	3 363	6 794	17 646	160 759	22 324	211	3 252	181

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder				Householder of Hispanic origin (af any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin						
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
					Other race					Other race			
District 4—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bridgeport city	52 328	34 371	12 042	107	861	4 947	10 964	28 831	11 529	86	BD5		
Bridgeport town	52 328	34 371	12 042	107	861	4 947	10 964	28 831	11 529	86	805		
Darien town	6 399	6 272	13	3	97	14	97	6 190	11	3	97		
Darien CDP	6 374	6 248	13	3	97	13	96	6 166	11	3	97		
Fairfield town	19 371	19 048	125	12	156	30	273	18 805	123	11	156		
Greenwich town	22 192	21 034	424	13	57D	151	711	20 494	405	1D	562		
Monroe town (pt.)	4 957	4 813	78	6	51	9	74	4 750	78	5	SD		
New Canaan town	6 502	6 321	76	3	91	11	67	6 264	74	3	91		
Norwalk city	30 560	25 375	4 028	40	399	718	2 072	24 130	3 909	35	391		
Norwalk town	30 560	25 375	4 028	40	399	718	2 072	24 130	3 909	35	391		
Stamford city	41 945	33 839	6 285	50	883	888	3 091	31 930	6 008	40	849		
Stamford town	41 945	33 839	6 285	50	883	888	3 091	31 930	6 008	40	849		
Trumbull town	10 843	10 57D	113	7	138	15	145	10 444	112	7	134		
Trumbull CDP	10 838	10 565	113	7	138	15	145	10 439	112	7	134		
Westport town	9 276	9 058	79	11	117	11	152	8 921	75	11	117		
Westport CDP (pt.)	9 275	9 057	79	11	117	11	152	8 920	75	11	117		
District 5	201 115	186 544	8 523	348	1 951	3 749	9 917	180 718	8 107	320	1 894		
COUNTY													
Fairfield County (pt.)	80 235	76 703	1 618	112	1 243	559	2 175	75 135	1 528	105	1 214		
New Haven County (pt.)	120 880	109 841	6 905	236	708	3 190	7 742	105 583	6 579	215	680		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Ansonia city	7 159	6 516	550	19	35	39	145	6 414	546	19	34		
Ansonia town	7 159	6 516	550	19	35	39	145	6 414	546	19	34		
Bethel town	6 175	5 970	84	7	94	20	110	5 883	82	6	93		
Brookfield town	4 939	4 820	38	4	61	16	67	4 769	38	4	61		
Cheshire town	8 340	8 147	58	6	118	11	60	8 096	57	6	117		
Danbury city	24 094	21 759	1 218	45	646	426	1 367	20 854	1 139	43	625		
Danbury town	24 094	21 759	1 218	45	646	426	1 367	20 854	1 139	43	625		
Derby city	4 974	4 768	117	8	31	50	162	4 660	112	8	31		
Derby town	4 974	4 768	117	8	31	50	162	4 660	112	8	31		
Meriden city	23 240	21 372	842	48	117	861	2 459	19 847	779	43	108		
Meriden town	23 240	21 372	842	48	117	861	2 459	19 847	779	43	108		
Manroe town (pt.)	469	462	5	—	2	—	13	450	4	—	2		
Naugatuck borough	11 330	10 972	187	26	67	78	291	10 750	185	25	67		
Naugatuck town	11 330	10 972	187	26	67	78	291	10 750	185	25	67		
New Fairfield town	4 271	4 206	12	6	38	9	55	4 160	12	5	38		
Newtown town	6 798	6 684	27	11	65	11	75	6 620	27	11	64		
Ridgefield town	7 554	7 418	40	10	73	13	96	7 339	38	8	72		
Seymour town	5 604	5 511	41	8	32	12	53	5 470	40	8	32		
Shelton city	12 454	12 164	99	20	124	47	260	11 952	98	19	121		
Shelton town	12 454	12 164	99	20	124	47	260	11 952	98	19	121		
Southbury town (pt.)	833	823	3	—	7	—	8	815	3	—	7		
Waterbury city	43 164	35 795	4 930	108	221	2 110	4 413	33 711	4 683	94	206		
Waterbury town	43 164	35 795	4 930	108	221	2 110	4 413	33 711	4 683	94	206		
Wilton town	5 568	5 443	54	2	64	5	56	5 396	51	2	62		
Wolcott town	4 636	4 545	61	4	13	13	47	4 515	59	3	12		
District 6	207 984	200 075	3 781	313	1 520	2 295	5 503	197 018	3 611	296	1 486		
COUNTY													
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 093	1 078	4	1	5	5	13	1 070	4	1	5		
Hartford County (pt.)	132 512	125 787	3 195	175	1 158	2 197	4 875	123 236	3 042	167	1 134		
Litchfield County	66 371	65 276	550	130	331	84	565	64 819	533	121	321		
New Haven County (pt.)	5 376	5 327	21	5	15	8	32	5 303	21	5	15		
Tolland County (pt.)	2 632	2 607	11	2	11	1	18	2 59D	11	2	11		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Avon town	5 366	5 245	47	4	64	6	38	5 214	46	4	63		
Bristol city	23 956	23 192	419	39	140	166	495	22 883	394	37	139		
Bristol town	23 956	23 192	419	39	140	166	495	22 883	394	37	139		
Enfield town	15 985	15 643	174	19	116	33	174	15 509	171	16	114		
Farmington town	8 213	7 955	104	9	123	22	71	7 905	104	9	121		
New Britain city	30 170	25 925	1 941	49	388	1 867	3 599	24 285	1 830	46	375		
New Britain town	30 170	25 925	1 941	49	388	1 867	3 599	24 285	1 830	46	375		
New Milford town	8 419	8 175	120	18	76	30	124	8 089	114	16	73		
Plainville town	7 089	6 846	160	9	47	27	127	6 745	159	9	45		
Plymouth town	4 329	4 287	16	8	13	5	31	4 261	16	7	12		
Simsbury town	7 910	7 741	65	6	93	5	66	7 683	62	6	93		
Southbury town (pt.)	5 376	5 327	21	5	15	8	32	5 303	21	5	15		
Southington town	13 766	13 564	101	15	53	33	151	13 451	96	15	51		
Suffield town	4 176	4 084	53	6	23	10	29	4 664	53	6	23		
Torrington city	13 883	13 528	213	28	102	12	119	13 433	204	24	100		
Torrington town	13 883	13 528	213	28	102	12	119	13 433	204	24	100		
Watertown town	7 254	7 148	44	11	38	13	76	7 084	44	11	38		
Winchester town	4 522	4 482	18	11	8	3	39	4 447	18	11	7		
Windsor Locks town	4 758	4 611	67	5	61	14	48	4 579	64	5	61		
Windsor Locks COP	4 758	4 611	67	5	61	14	48	4 579	64	5	61		

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area	
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households			
	Total	Occupied	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean contract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 2-----	222 167	200 769	308 153 600	368	452	481	328	118	195	153	4 414.2	1 704.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas -----	53	39	23 126 300	6	287	21	14	5	8	4	6.3	2.4
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.) -----	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	.4	.2
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT -----	35	26	15 122 100	5	287	15	12	2	5	3	5.0	1.9
Pawcatuck Eastern Pequot Reservation, CT (state) -----	13	8	8 155 000	—	—	6	2	3	2	1	.9	.3
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA												
All areas -----	10 666	9 796	32 153 900	43	433	57	37	17	18	14	38.3	14.8
Mohegan TDSA, CT (state) -----	10 666	9 796	32 153 900	43	433	57	37	17	18	14	38.3	14.8
District 4-----	217 000	204 373	90 274 000	162	578	168	91	58	84	70	656.8	253.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6-----	223 494	207 984	143 176 400	170	526	218	157	47	95	68	3 635.4	1 403.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas -----	6	5	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1.1	.4
Schaghticoke Reservation, CT (state) -----	6	5	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1.1	.4

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
All persons	3 287 116	547 979	548 018	547 904	547 561	547 907	547 747
Urban	2 601 534	488 755	300 299	481 190	522 960	434 044	374 286
Inside urbanized area	2 455 622	485 683	232 058	472 578	522 960	427 681	314 662
Outside urbanized area	145 912	3 072	68 241	8 612	—	6 363	59 624
Rural	685 582	59 224	247 719	66 714	24 601	113 863	173 461
Farm	5 250	521	2 295	367	46	403	1 618
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 287 116	547 979	548 018	547 904	547 561	547 907	547 747
Ancestry specified	3 048 669	498 829	511 585	510 799	503 154	513 028	511 274
Single ancestry	1 880 405	333 970	280 389	324 483	344 805	304 291	292 467
Multiple ancestry	1 168 264	164 859	231 196	186 316	158 349	208 737	218 807
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	238 447	49 150	36 433	37 105	44 407	34 879	36 473
Total ancestries reported	4 216 933	663 688	742 781	697 115	661 503	721 765	730 081
Arab	12 918	1 472	2 359	1 522	1 877	3 730	1 958
Austrian	20 397	3 277	2 257	3 165	4 740	3 503	3 455
Belgian	3 431	351	600	680	648	624	528
Canadian	13 937	2 244	2 434	2 102	2 007	2 420	2 730
Czech	16 891	1 817	3 592	2 319	3 210	3 202	2 751
Danish	16 739	2 918	2 667	2 889	3 228	2 347	2 690
Dutch	37 183	4 779	7 459	5 031	6 306	6 608	7 000
English	462 974	64 939	101 422	70 444	64 872	72 586	88 711
Finnish	7 486	716	2 820	968	844	948	1 190
French (except Basque)	260 432	42 611	76 143	24 508	15 845	36 659	64 666
French Canadian	111 210	19 033	34 761	10 743	5 565	15 120	25 988
German	450 803	57 020	86 776	72 368	66 178	83 495	84 966
Greek	26 646	3 998	4 532	4 234	7 036	3 683	3 163
Hungarian	49 508	3 711	4 181	9 763	16 455	10 015	5 383
Irish	614 453	92 491	108 348	104 587	87 347	115 499	106 181
Italian	629 223	83 367	75 113	140 532	98 158	127 697	104 356
Lithuanian	41 747	8 081	5 437	5 722	3 620	9 662	9 225
Norwegian	19 004	2 221	3 665	2 720	3 650	3 271	3 477
Polish	312 587	51 212	58 260	44 151	34 445	50 606	73 913
Portuguese	43 098	9 372	7 667	4 037	7 038	11 354	3 630
Romanian	6 359	1 067	657	1 044	1 865	1 047	679
Russian	79 869	14 166	9 260	14 572	18 807	13 529	9 535
Scotch-Irish	45 742	6 270	9 814	7 048	6 951	7 229	8 430
Scottish	82 319	11 755	17 755	12 113	13 262	12 001	15 433
Slovak	49 891	3 067	4 616	10 891	12 171	11 270	7 876
Subsaharan African	8 451	1 447	927	1 972	2 452	1 061	592
Swedish	79 374	14 466	15 754	11 867	9 234	12 020	16 033
Swiss	10 558	1 398	2 122	1 444	1 965	1 504	2 125
Ukrainian	23 711	3 999	4 014	3 795	3 064	4 703	4 136
United States or American	76 487	12 527	14 424	11 577	12 593	11 968	13 398
Welsh	19 018	2 195	3 829	2 792	3 414	3 419	3 369
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	32 083	13 187	1 673	3 312	11 039	2 012	860
Yugoslavian	4 024	502	552	679	1 146	655	490
Other ancestries	548 380	122 012	66 891	101 524	130 471	76 318	51 164
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP							
Persons under 18 years	749 783	124 356	126 743	121 042	122 048	131 407	124 187
Citizen	733 358	121 066	125 699	119 447	115 750	128 826	122 570
Native	730 193	120 290	125 509	119 175	114 765	128 331	122 123
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	3 165	776	190	272	985	495	447
Foreign born, not a citizen	16 425	3 290	1 044	1 595	6 298	2 581	1 617
Persons 18 years and over	2 537 333	423 623	421 275	426 862	425 513	416 500	423 560
Citizen	2 419 523	399 606	411 278	412 871	389 032	398 701	408 035
Native	2 277 540	369 517	396 580	393 722	356 628	375 180	385 913
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	141 983	30 089	14 698	19 149	32 404	23 521	22 122
Foreign born, not a citizen	117 810	24 017	9 997	13 991	36 481	17 799	15 525
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	872 211	143 164	142 825	143 229	144 829	148 529	149 635
With own children under 18 years	391 925	64 440	67 423	62 238	62 676	69 321	65 827
Number of own children under 18 years	695 958	113 719	118 946	110 826	110 896	124 054	117 517
Married-couple families	698 701	107 554	118 820	112 241	112 897	122 211	124 978
With own children under 18 years	307 991	45 497	54 444	48 045	47 938	57 218	54 849
Number of own children under 18 years	552 730	80 846	97 562	86 367	84 873	103 579	99 503
Female householder, no husband present	136 381	28 522	18 902	24 892	25 351	20 219	18 495
With own children under 18 years	71 720	16 406	10 674	12 551	12 726	10 302	9 061
Number of own children under 18 years	125 339	29 230	17 962	22 098	23 092	17 755	15 202
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 269 200	208 920	217 009	209 782	208 977	210 028	214 484
Never married	403 963	71 933	69 604	69 387	67 790	61 835	63 414
Now married, except separated	733 385	113 111	124 927	117 927	119 687	127 711	130 022
Separated	16 814	3 379	2 640	2 939	3 356	2 403	2 097
Widowed	33 388	5 927	4 463	6 086	5 608	5 516	5 788
Divorced	81 650	14 570	15 375	13 443	12 536	12 563	13 163
Females 15 years and over	1 386 397	234 652	223 358	235 972	236 204	227 320	228 891
Never married	353 225	65 876	54 428	64 796	64 411	52 588	51 126
Now married, except separated	722 080	112 449	120 952	116 838	117 559	126 164	128 118
Separated	27 186	6 106	3 435	4 855	5 659	3 791	3 340
Widowed	163 388	27 909	24 344	29 576	28 453	26 165	26 941
Divorced	120 518	22 312	20 199	19 907	20 122	18 612	19 366
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	221	264	201	206	246	231	183
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 068	1 081	1 171	1 009	966	1 096	1 087
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 757	1 721	1 799	1 715	1 738	1 816	1 751

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 287 116	547 979	548 018	547 904	547 561	547 907	547 747
Native	3 007 733	489 807	522 089	512 897	471 393	503 511	508 036
Born in State of residence	1 874 080	310 123	310 912	355 391	247 932	322 1D2	327 620
Born in a different State	1 033 141	151 079	202 345	144 092	200 493	165 691	169 441
Born abroad	100 512	28 605	8 832	13 414	22 968	15 71B	10 975
Foreign born	279 383	58 172	25 929	35 007	76 168	44 396	39 711
Naturalized citizen	145 148	30 865	14 888	19 421	33 389	24 016	22 569
Nat a citizen	134 235	27 307	11 041	15 586	42 779	20 380	17 142
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Persons 5 years and over	3 060 000	510 960	509 095	511 106	510 109	507 741	510 989
Speak a language other than English	466 175	100 161	48 859	62 015	110 742	77 356	67 042
Do not speak English "very well"	184 018	42 966	15 563	22 369	46 557	29 935	26 628
Linguistically isolated	95 441	24 231	6 991	1D 958	24 595	15 177	13 489
Speak Spanish	167 007	44 874	11 905	20 985	48 556	25 635	15 052
Do not speak English "very well"	77 972	21 862	4 516	9 323	23 292	11 771	7 208
Linguistically isolated	44 380	13 286	2 096	5 285	13 044	6 560	4 109
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	26 747	4 746	4 123	4 569	6 559	3 483	3 267
Do not speak English "very well"	13 168	2 589	1 852	1 848	3 495	1 479	1 905
Linguistically isolated	7 920	1 821	976	962	2 220	719	1 222
Linguistically isolated households	43 728	10 813	3 824	5 424	10 046	7 062	6 559
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	805 486	135 087	142 266	137 184	129 069	132 986	128 894
Preprimary school	69 085	10 276	11 478	11 342	11 996	12 796	11 197
Public school	38 905	6 601	7 049	6 155	5 985	6 595	6 520
Elementary or high school	493 500	83 742	80 987	79 217	80 907	86 082	82 565
Public school	434 993	75 910	73 991	69 457	67 547	73 942	74 146
College	124 901	41 069	49 801	46 625	36 166	34 108	35 132
Public college	152 739	26 419	36 423	23 714	17 995	22 473	25 715
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 198 963	367 730	351 456	367 504	374 698	364 873	372 702
Less than 9th grade	185 213	33 494	29 377	28 358	32 637	31 203	30 144
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	271 995	47 691	41 958	46 362	44 764	44 796	46 424
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	648 366	107 562	112 154	114 594	94 256	106 923	112 877
Some college, no degree	350 418	55 961	61 361	56 870	55 438	58 723	62 065
Associate degree	145 278	25 118	25 127	22 896	20 190	25 204	26 743
Bachelor's degree	356 289	58 709	48 938	54 712	75 985	59 562	58 383
Graduate or professional degree	241 404	39 195	32 541	43 712	51 428	38 462	36 066
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	77.9	79.7	79.7	79.3	79.2	79.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	26.6	23.2	26.8	34.0	26.9	25.3
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 060 000	510 960	509 095	511 106	510 109	507 741	510 989
Same house	1 756 025	287 080	271 304	304 170	293 265	298 840	301 366
Different house in the United States	1 233 320	208 116	230 891	197 539	195 814	198 752	202 208
Some county	768 213	143 010	114 186	130 732	132 170	124 595	123 520
Different county	465 107	65 106	116 705	66 807	63 644	74 157	78 688
Same State	173 967	25 599	53 595	24 542	7 495	27 063	35 673
Different State	291 140	39 507	63 110	42 265	56 149	47 094	43 015
Northeast	159 173	21 155	29 241	20 743	35 673	27 639	24 722
Midwest	31 555	4 532	7 034	5 491	5 503	4 704	4 291
South	68 045	10 073	17 997	10 550	9 926	9 932	9 567
West	32 367	3 747	8 838	5 481	5 047	4 819	4 435
Puerto Rico	15 820	5 493	1 021	2 026	3 163	2 625	1 492
U.S. outlying area	1 915	685	174	265	366	187	238
Elsewhere	52 920	9 586	5 705	7 106	17 501	7 337	5 685
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 673 442	273 748	283 769	275 079	276 091	278 421	286 334
Car, truck, or van	1 487 769	240 333	252 997	243 827	227 366	257 247	265 999
Drive alone	1 300 825	208 663	216 101	213 659	198 962	227 289	236 151
Carpooled	186 944	31 670	36 896	30 168	28 404	29 958	29 848
Public transportation	65 805	16 094	3 284	9 578	26 252	6 585	4 012
Walked	61 484	9 781	14 767	13 336	10 053	6 168	7 379
Other means	13 264	2 300	2 468	2 354	2 282	1 855	2 005
Worked at home	45 120	5 240	10 253	5 984	10 138	6 566	6 939
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	19.7	21.2	19.8	22.7	22.1	21.1
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE							
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	373 933	57 269	68 623	62 518	56 532	61 828	67 163
May 1975 or later service only	38 903	6 116	9 895	5 737	4 264	5 878	7 013
September 1980 or later service only	21 076	3 207	5 437	3 124	2 385	3 170	3 753
Served 2 or more years	18 396	2 835	4 705	2 662	2 116	2 794	3 284
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	94 677	14 039	19 991	15 170	11 821	16 128	17 528
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	3 431	387	1 551	390	253	370	480
February 1955 to July 1964 only	44 152	6 303	7 173	7 130	7 097	8 298	8 151
Korean conflict, no World War II	56 179	8 321	9 795	9 269	9 303	9 288	10 203
Korean conflict and World War II	8 289	1 248	1 831	1 306	1 136	1 358	1 410
World War II, no Korean conflict	124 533	20 138	17 665	22 990	22 181	19 938	21 621
World War I	951	199	226	136	103	97	190
Other service	2 818	518	496	390	374	473	567
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 136 889	354 637	351 630	358 207	360 776	355 870	355 769
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79 733	17 055	10 092	13 571	15 583	12 195	11 237
With a mobility limitation	34 965	7 183	5 224	6 033	6 200	5 594	4 731
In labor force	10 932	2 513	1 604	1 552	1 978	1 707	1 578
With a self-care limitation	61 458	13 210	7 055	10 528	12 750	9 200	8 715
With a work disability	136 333	22 925	25 156	24 331	20 454	22 304	21 163
In labor force	67 200	10 624	13 153	11 600	9 564	10 895	11 364
Prevented from working	56 710	10 140	9 668	10 622	9 113	9 395	7 772
Na work disability	2 000 556	331 712	326 474	333 876	340 322	333 566	334 606
In labor force	1 653 353	273 209	270 004	273 130	274 536	278 720	283 754
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	417 404	71 959	60 595	75 285	71 918	65 349	72 298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78 188	13 551	11 689	14 205	13 357	12 349	13 037
With a mobility limitation	57 063	9 656	8 578	10 343	9 802	9 219	9 465
With a self-care limitation	48 052	8 384	6 978	8 621	8 453	7 643	7 973

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State
Congressional District

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 616 747	436 935	433 858	439 672	438 765	430 457	437 060
In labor force	1 804 457	295 419	305 262	298 488	298 448	300 378	306 462
Civilian labor force	1 788 693	294 722	291 699	297 972	298 189	300 164	305 947
Employed	1 692 874	279 071	276 089	281 313	280 818	284 121	291 462
Unemployed	95 819	15 651	15 610	16 659	17 371	16 043	14 485
Females 16 years and over	1 367 775	231 474	220 370	233 069	233 101	224 019	225 742
In labor force	833 111	139 776	136 449	140 532	137 391	137 354	141 609
Civilian labor force	832 431	139 727	135 980	140 460	137 369	137 318	141 577
Employed	793 450	133 729	129 368	133 599	130 263	130 788	135 703
Unemployed	38 981	5 998	6 612	6 861	7 106	6 530	5 874
With own children under 6 years	193 621	31 601	33 032	31 287	31 800	34 280	31 621
In labor force	114 818	19 516	20 506	18 164	17 266	19 620	19 746
With own children 6 to 17 years only	201 090	33 357	33 279	32 143	32 588	35 352	34 371
In labor force	158 338	26 186	26 681	25 564	23 709	27 742	28 456
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	207 724	29 587	37 413	32 858	32 422	38 652	36 792
Both parents in labor force	118 341	18 482	21 974	18 530	16 089	21 404	21 862
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	56 580	13 305	8 106	9 918	10 943	8 105	6 203
Parent in labor force	30 290	6 428	4 946	4 887	6 076	4 129	3 824
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	348 826	51 841	60 651	54 223	53 446	65 418	63 247
Both parents in labor force	247 038	38 501	43 824	38 816	33 246	45 501	47 150
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	111 549	24 537	16 412	19 426	20 911	15 566	14 697
Parent in labor force	80 200	15 490	12 816	13 644	14 655	11 439	12 156
Persons 16 to 19 years	171 472	28 270	32 174	29 181	26 653	27 957	27 237
Not enrolled in school	34 396	5 482	7 093	5 242	5 161	6 132	5 286
Unemployed or not in labor force	13 220	2 604	1 858	2 198	2 174	2 504	1 882
Not high school graduate	15 499	2 947	2 539	2 196	2 500	2 911	2 406
Employed	6 542	1 052	1 273	899	1 001	1 181	1 136
Unemployed	2 504	437	543	349	344	416	415
Not in labor force	6 357	1 458	627	948	1 155	1 314	855
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 692 874	279 071	276 089	281 313	280 818	284 121	291 462
Private wage and salary workers	1 366 550	224 791	212 280	230 594	229 375	232 612	236 898
Local government workers	113 921	19 075	18 398	19 616	18 973	19 397	18 462
State government workers	69 716	15 466	19 931	8 591	4 993	8 704	12 031
Federal government workers	33 690	5 354	8 859	6 509	4 737	4 342	3 889
Self-employed workers	104 432	13 732	15 865	15 332	21 926	18 221	19 356
Unpaid family workers	4 565	653	756	671	814	845	826
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 692 874	279 071	276 089	281 313	280 818	284 121	291 462
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	533 088	88 420	78 602	87 712	101 158	89 092	88 104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	253 900	41 763	32 402	39 347	54 316	44 525	41 547
Professional specialty occupations	279 188	46 657	46 200	48 365	46 842	44 567	46 557
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	562 344	99 942	86 263	96 030	92 659	92 112	95 338
Technicians and related support occupations	67 827	11 801	12 693	11 565	8 257	11 999	11 512
Sales occupations	203 635	33 233	29 639	33 414	37 523	34 664	35 162
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	290 882	54 908	43 931	51 051	46 879	45 449	48 664
Service occupations	194 185	32 260	36 538	32 592	31 232	30 592	30 971
Private household occupations	5 839	576	582	834	2 221	786	840
Protective service occupations	27 662	4 522	4 848	4 729	4 933	4 549	4 081
Service occupations, except protective and household	160 684	27 162	31 108	27 029	24 078	25 257	26 050
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17 879	2 303	4 209	1 887	3 292	2 817	3 371
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	189 975	26 753	36 331	30 969	24 974	34 036	36 912
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	195 403	29 393	34 146	32 123	27 503	35 472	36 766
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	101 438	14 731	17 134	15 946	13 956	19 331	20 340
Transportation and material moving occupations	48 041	7 307	8 868	8 527	6 585	8 133	8 621
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45 924	7 355	8 144	7 650	6 962	8 008	7 805
INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 692 874	279 071	276 089	281 313	280 818	284 121	291 462
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	22 578	2 924	4 848	2 616	4 170	3 626	4 394
Construction	99 110	14 113	18 932	14 907	14 378	17 358	19 422
Manufacturing	346 552	45 431	59 445	52 716	52 929	69 584	66 447
Non durable goods	97 607	10 015	16 815	15 817	20 920	19 620	14 420
Durable goods	248 945	35 416	42 630	36 899	32 009	49 964	52 027
Transportation	57 723	9 147	7 877	11 127	10 457	10 042	9 073
Communications and other public utilities	42 935	6 165	7 262	10 328	6 485	6 569	6 126
Wholesale trade	70 375	10 150	8 101	12 256	14 500	14 317	11 051
Retail trade	260 829	40 277	44 897	44 889	40 830	44 432	45 504
Finance, insurance, and real estate	176 421	47 627	20 188	22 156	31 715	21 939	32 796
Business and repair services	76 983	11 936	10 119	11 933	17 374	13 467	12 154
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	57 548	8 568	9 103	9 541	12 705	8 803	8 828
Professional and related services	419 334	68 421	72 480	79 407	67 591	65 299	66 136
Health services	154 145	26 770	24 981	27 713	21 858	26 533	26 290
Educational services	143 666	21 440	29 221	31 764	18 579	20 157	22 505
Other professional and related services	121 523	20 211	18 278	19 930	27 154	18 609	17 341
Public administration	62 486	14 312	12 837	9 437	7 684	8 685	9 531
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 937 128	315 655	332 788	321 419	318 171	320 553	328 542
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 502 733	248 128	254 281	243 517	253 672	249 292	253 843
50 to 52 weeks	1 129 095	187 675	186 509	182 447	188 359	190 610	193 495
40 to 49 weeks	158 927	25 770	26 538	25 356	27 940	26 141	27 182
27 to 39 weeks	72 723	11 538	13 782	11 236	12 233	11 746	12 188
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	238 030	36 851	42 570	41 975	34 675	39 454	42 505
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	94 903	19 179	14 337	16 822	15 133	14 254	15 178
Mean family income (dollars)	24 780	22 183	25 023	23 196	28 876	22 760	27 398
1 worker	216 447	35 413	33 935	35 997	40 500	35 939	34 663
Mean family income (dollars)	52 983	44 028	39 985	43 690	82 856	51 856	50 774
2 or more workers	560 861	88 572	94 553	90 410	89 196	98 336	99 794
Mean family income (dollars)	70 934	67 788	58 891	65 899	93 631	72 914	67 463

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 230 243	208 919	201 029	206 975	204 660	200 909	207 751
Less than \$5,000	40 314	9 080	5 204	8 003	6 778	5 993	5 256
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79 365	14 865	13 427	15 273	12 337	12 287	11 176
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67 635	12 055	11 967	12 669	10 353	10 262	10 329
\$15,000 to \$24,999	150 389	26 285	27 829	25 636	21 780	23 565	25 294
\$25,000 to \$34,999	166 594	28 494	31 294	28 525	24 187	25 392	28 702
\$35,000 to \$49,999	232 427	39 570	42 812	39 937	30 971	36 780	42 357
\$50,000 to \$74,999	267 344	44 529	43 835	44 424	39 851	45 492	49 213
\$75,000 to \$99,999	113 529	18 884	15 091	18 128	22 248	19 880	19 298
\$100,000 or more	112 646	15 157	9 570	14 380	36 155	21 258	16 126
Median (dollars)	41 721	39 961	38 524	39 815	47 636	44 056	42 817
Mean (dollars)	53 263	48 242	44 908	47 633	71 946	54 963	51 958
Families	872 211	143 164	142 825	143 229	144 829	148 529	149 635
Less than \$5,000	16 529	4 276	1 981	3 069	3 060	2 404	1 739
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26 922	6 011	4 367	5 101	4 642	3 954	2 847
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30 616	5 518	5 528	5 537	5 031	4 724	4 278
\$15,000 to \$24,999	86 110	14 054	16 676	14 172	13 162	14 135	13 911
\$25,000 to \$34,999	108 076	17 306	21 311	18 557	14 816	17 171	18 915
\$35,000 to \$49,999	176 426	28 773	33 426	30 079	21 936	28 804	33 408
\$50,000 to \$74,999	227 054	37 206	37 714	37 922	31 675	39 737	42 800
\$75,000 to \$99,999	100 097	16 548	13 264	16 213	18 657	18 022	17 393
\$100,000 or more	100 381	13 472	8 558	12 579	31 850	19 578	14 344
Median (dollars)	49 199	47 493	44 314	47 357	56 320	51 420	49 864
Mean (dollars)	61 458	55 802	50 999	55 302	83 851	63 005	59 533
Nonfamily households	358 032	65 755	58 204	63 746	59 831	52 380	58 116
Median (dollars)	23 796	23 797	22 817	22 099	27 450	22 649	23 605
Mean (dollars)	31 353	29 945	28 202	28 707	40 518	30 079	30 718
Per capita income (dollars)	20 189	18 644	16 946	18 243	27 130	20 316	19 863
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	20 395	18 887	17 099	18 371	27 354	20 544	20 096
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 230 243	208 919	201 029	206 975	204 660	200 909	207 751
With earnings	1 013 224	167 497	168 008	167 928	170 012	167 994	171 785
Mean earnings (dollars)	53 848	49 853	44 815	48 472	71 300	56 273	52 188
With Social Security income	329 871	56 841	50 423	59 450	53 788	52 197	57 172
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 419	8 473	8 181	8 435	8 613	8 318	8 467
With public assistance income	68 092	16 479	9 155	12 328	12 342	9 668	8 120
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 864	4 733	4 848	4 719	5 165	4 984	4 769
With retirement income	210 683	36 449	34 283	36 176	32 457	33 037	38 281
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 813	8 728	8 924	8 266	10 667	8 017	8 428
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	61 458	55 802	50 999	55 302	83 851	63 005	59 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 532	51 708	47 651	52 611	84 850	62 370	58 810
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 029	59 152	53 993	57 370	83 090	63 561	60 101
Married-couple families (dollars)	68 231	64 051	55 064	61 435	96 577	68 976	64 115
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 357	64 452	53 699	61 629	102 740	70 531	65 338
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 343	63 758	56 219	61 290	92 029	67 606	63 159
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 934	27 570	28 294	30 374	34 834	32 305	32 730
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 330	19 133	20 217	20 689	23 669	21 945	23 524
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 587	38 996	38 773	40 224	46 088	43 067	41 572
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	872 211	143 164	142 825	143 229	144 829	148 529	149 635
With related children under 18 years	413 398	68 687	70 348	66 249	67 430	72 265	68 419
With related children under 5 years	180 435	29 675	31 120	28 845	29 702	31 866	29 227
Married-couple families	698 701	107 554	118 820	112 241	112 897	122 211	124 978
With related children under 18 years	318 266	47 212	56 058	49 825	50 101	58 866	56 204
With related children under 5 years	145 299	21 197	26 022	22 828	22 934	26 995	25 323
Female householder, no husband present	136 381	28 522	18 902	24 892	25 351	20 219	18 495
With related children under 18 years	80 651	18 450	11 826	14 364	14 739	11 223	10 049
With related children under 5 years	29 404	7 313	4 144	5 264	5 630	3 919	3 134
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	487 623	90 712	80 228	86 212	85 377	68 314	76 780
Nonfamily householders	358 032	65 755	58 204	63 746	59 831	52 380	58 116
Persons 65 years and over	133 940	23 648	20 135	24 468	22 320	20 208	23 161
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 188 125	531 245	516 773	530 406	537 405	536 551	535 745
Persons under 18 years	739 346	122 464	124 751	118 981	120 463	130 027	122 660
Persons under 5 years	223 935	36 470	38 311	36 091	36 951	39 757	36 355
Related children under 18 years	735 909	121 783	124 213	118 494	119 865	129 457	122 097
Persons 65 years and over	511 974	85 313	85 902	82 403	82 914	89 700	85 742
Persons 75 years and over	417 404	71 959	60 595	75 285	71 918	65 349	72 298
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	164 677	29 318	23 402	29 652	28 292	25 441	28 572
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	43 965	10 399	6 345	7 918	8 080	6 624	4 599
Percent below poverty level	5.0	7.3	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.5	3.1
With related children under 18 years	35 616	8 627	5 316	6 333	6 663	5 119	3 558
With related children under 5 years	19 575	4 686	2 900	3 446	3 767	2 858	1 918
Married-couple families	12 258	2 128	2 113	1 863	2 375	2 213	1 566
With related children under 18 years	6 789	1 124	1 332	954	1 475	1 153	751
With related children under 5 years	3 677	584	737	549	834	574	399
Female householder, no husband present	29 634	7 732	3 985	5 710	5 315	4 101	2 791
With related children under 18 years	27 396	7 134	3 764	5 191	4 898	3 771	2 638
With related children under 5 years	15 141	3 934	2 049	2 787	2 758	2 169	1 444
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	72 794	14 283	11 906	15 142	12 257	9 338	9 868
Nonfamily householders	42 085	8 103	6 844	8 598	6 555	5 905	6 080
Persons 65 years and over	22 946	3 790	3 387	4 480	3 728	3 552	4 009
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	217 347	49 298	32 284	40 685	40 228	30 275	24 577
Percent below poverty level	6.8	9.3	6.2	7.7	7.5	5.6	4.6
Persons under 18 years	79 020	19 526	11 238	13 776	15 379	11 136	7 965
Persons under 5 years	26 263	6 512	3 718	4 718	5 062	3 809	2 444
Related children under 18 years	76 572	19 073	10 820	13 459	14 967	10 696	7 557
Persons 65 years and over	50 309	12 561	7 102	8 741	9 905	6 887	5 113
Persons 75 years and over	30 010	5 280	4 145	5 709	4 983	4 875	5 018
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 969	2 626	2 220	3 103	2 768	2 615	2 637
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	92 304	22 324	12 070	18 175	18 372	11 470	9 893
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284 829	61 953	44 259	53 113	51 752	40 271	33 481
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	519 088	101 598	90 512	94 184	90 408	76 318	66 068

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Connecticut					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	2 862 632	273 555	6 800	48 962	203 511	429 768	77 639
Male	1 387 790	129 891	3 082	24 637	99 730	206 294	36 210
Female	1 474 842	143 664	3 718	24 325	103 781	223 474	41 429
Under 5 years	184 998	25 867	409	4 417	23 106	25 422	7 009
5 to 9 years	172 061	23 310	430	3 839	21 457	23 898	6 685
10 to 14 years	157 752	22 380	394	3 482	19 733	22 063	6 169
15 to 19 years	172 848	23 466	435	4 171	18 235	24 654	6 516
20 to 24 years	204 352	25 921	749	4 749	20 993	29 397	7 241
25 to 34 years	503 763	52 719	1 507	11 080	41 395	74 184	15 389
35 to 44 years	449 540	38 538	1 134	8 542	27 261	67 333	11 536
45 to 54 years	321 321	27 073	638	4 837	15 704	47 867	7 322
55 to 64 years	271 577	17 366	541	2 176	8 997	42 460	4 896
65 to 74 years	244 206	10 780	330	1 173	4 471	40 288	3 064
75 to 84 years	136 199	4 720	172	410	1 731	23 749	1 419
85 years and over	44 015	1 415	61	86	428	8 453	393
3 and 4 years	72 956	10 161	170	1 853	9 023	10 073	2 575
16 years and over	2 315 427	197 857	5 485	36 634	135 862	353 711	56 554
18 years and over	2 250 023	189 290	5 306	34 922	128 819	344 278	54 130
21 years and over	2 133 128	172 682	4 921	32 052	116 723	327 834	49 790
60 years and over	562 968	24 976	797	2 530	10 456	94 602	7 269
62 years and over	508 155	21 722	687	2 099	8 778	85 737	6 305
Median age	35.8	27.9	31.5	28.4	24.6	37.2	28.3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	772 826	64 549	1 579	10 505	47 784	114 803	18 855
With own children under 18 years	330 152	37 617	836	6 683	33 320	46 644	11 038
Married-couple families	646 918	31 279	945	9 031	25 649	94 932	8 358
With own children under 18 years	277 939	16 482	507	6 008	16 484	38 286	4 330
Female householder, no husband present	95 786	28 886	497	887	18 312	14 956	9 123
With own children under 18 years	43 216	19 167	278	529	14 783	6 778	6 055
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	669 074	83 538	1 572	17 672	68 221	97 266	23 435
Preprimary	60 480	5 464	63	1 226	4 071	8 315	1 317
Elementary or high school	398 993	57 984	1 024	9 369	51 252	56 478	16 364
College	209 601	20 090	485	7 077	12 898	32 473	5 754
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 970 621	152 611	4 383	28 304	99 987	304 334	44 019
Less than 9th grade	153 772	15 941	420	2 766	23 935	24 170	4 566
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	223 361	34 466	942	2 361	22 519	32 747	10 533
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	582 863	49 911	1 413	3 948	24 359	88 987	14 378
Some college, no degree	315 947	25 703	859	3 153	13 037	46 787	6 993
Associate degree	133 873	7 812	202	1 701	4 016	21 953	2 370
Bachelor's degree	335 992	11 332	290	6 646	6 941	53 672	3 352
Graduate or professional degree	224 813	7 446	257	7 729	5 180	36 018	1 827
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	67.0	68.9	81.9	53.5	81.3	65.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.5	12.3	12.5	50.8	12.1	29.5	11.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 315 427	197 857	5 485	36 634	135 862	353 711	56 554
In labor force	1 597 674	137 468	3 868	26 518	90 103	239 730	39 389
Civilian labor force	1 583 779	136 133	3 783	26 338	89 478	239 127	39 311
Employed	1 511 067	120 299	3 388	24 910	78 775	229 868	35 008
Unemployed	72 712	15 834	395	1 428	10 703	9 259	4 303
Not in labor force	717 753	60 389	1 617	10 116	45 759	113 981	17 165
Females 16 years and over	1 208 382	106 295	3 044	18 112	70 462	186 510	30 890
In labor force	732 569	70 545	1 856	11 418	39 895	112 212	20 580
Civilian labor force	732 031	70 412	1 852	11 418	39 880	112 175	20 568
Employed	702 901	63 699	1 690	10 731	35 516	108 817	18 636
Unemployed	29 130	6 713	162	687	4 364	3 358	1 932
Not in labor force	475 813	35 750	1 188	6 694	30 567	74 298	10 310
Persons 16 to 19 years	140 454	19 325	353	3 581	14 882	19 980	5 294
Not enrolled in school	26 365	5 063	98	308	4 518	3 200	1 406
Unemployed not in labor force	8 292	3 032	66	134	2 799	1 022	931
Not high school graduate	10 653	2 642	78	141	3 321	1 492	779
Employed	5 250	656	7	64	971	753	183
Unemployed	1 763	395	7	20	615	273	90
Not in labor force	3 561	1 574	59	57	1 735	466	506
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	1 097 271	90 185	2 544	13 422	58 798	170 302	26 997
Less than \$5,000	27 488	8 663	198	661	5 814	4 379	3 002
\$5,000 to \$9,999	64 300	9 686	297	473	8 659	9 849	2 980
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57 443	7 069	175	541	4 923	8 801	2 281
\$15,000 to \$24,999	128 888	15 286	334	1 257	9 888	20 009	4 557
\$25,000 to \$34,999	146 714	13 617	448	1 718	8 805	23 020	3 918
\$35,000 to \$49,999	210 169	15 414	456	2 269	9 388	33 113	4 826
\$50,000 to \$74,999	247 706	13 265	382	3 295	7 562	39 533	3 640
\$75,000 to \$99,999	106 525	4 853	172	1 287	2 096	17 142	1 354
\$100,000 or more	108 038	2 332	82	1 921	1 663	14 456	439
Mean income (dollars)	55 403	34 135	35 528	63 441	32 344	52 195	31 867
Per capita income (dollars)	21 466	11 695	13 657	18 174	9 786	20 911	11 408

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Connecticut					District 1			
	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	772 826	64 549	1 579	10 505	47 784	114 803	18 855		
With related children under 18 years	344 678	43 194	936	6 949	35 217	48 813	12 528		
With related children under 5 years	148 739	19 826	393	3 011	16 672	20 538	5 689		
Married-couple families	646 918	31 279	945	9 031	25 649	94 932	8 358		
With related children under 18 years	285 714	18 408	561	6 105	17 250	39 331	4 801		
With related children under 5 years	130 475	8 377	219	2 710	8 134	17 718	2 140		
Female householder, no husband present	95 786	28 886	497	887	18 312	14 956	9 123		
With related children under 18 years	48 295	22 416	320	620	15 661	7 626	6 961		
With related children under 5 years	14 483	10 256	151	204	7 402	2 240	3 161		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 780 652	261 675	6 517	46 528	196 589	415 299	76 003		
Persons under 18 years	605 853	81 528	1 466	13 887	72 841	84 325	23 001		
Persons under 5 years	183 138	24 791	395	4 389	22 451	25 181	6 787		
Persons 65 years and over	397 183	16 025	535	1 635	6 360	66 239	4 597		
Persons 75 years and over	157 849	5 493	210	462	2 004	27 311	1 593		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	23 828	11 458	203	680	13 209	3 472	3 609		
With related children under 18 years	17 784	10 077	161	439	12 174	2 547	3 091		
With related children under 5 years	9 313	5 902	107	265	6 643	1 276	1 697		
Married-couple families	9 308	1 433	43	411	1 962	1 227	463		
With related children under 18 years	4 837	862	15	241	1 512	556	257		
With related children under 5 years	2 537	449	15	175	822	310	117		
Female householder, no husband present	13 384	9 496	156	196	10 662	2 010	2 973		
With related children under 18 years	12 216	8 836	142	160	10 168	1 852	2 706		
With related children under 5 years	6 428	5 206	92	83	5 562	923	1 512		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	128 360	51 689	977	3 803	56 444	19 131	15 635		
Persons under 18 years	36 963	23 591	313	917	30 002	5 394	6 779		
Persons under 5 years	11 683	8 504	107	363	9 557	1 637	2 365		
Persons 65 years and over	25 489	3 597	133	153	1 463	3 855	1 094		
Persons 75 years and over	14 016	1 590	70	41	562	2 022	492		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.				District 2				District 3		
	Race—Con.		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Race			American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Race	
	White	Black			American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White			White	Black
SEX AND AGE											
All persons	1 481	9 104	53 479	510 811	20 331	2 119	7 724	15 763	461 555	65 534	
Male	659	4 708	25 526	253 152	10 792	1 004	3 900	8 073	221 441	30 269	
Female	822	4 396	27 953	257 659	9 539	1 115	3 824	7 690	240 114	35 265	
Under 5 years	53	788	6 223	35 043	2 045	125	703	2 133	28 215	6 381	
5 to 9 years	111	673	6 137	33 020	1 418	179	627	1 651	26 525	5 761	
10 to 14 years	136	699	5 768	29 603	1 698	96	456	1 414	23 588	6 015	
15 to 19 years	59	670	4 968	35 224	1 988	143	615	1 561	27 735	5 435	
20 to 24 years	139	1 051	5 408	45 537	2 528	273	1 134	1 935	34 293	6 434	
25 to 34 years	381	2 054	10 671	94 883	4 300	429	1 684	3 090	79 712	11 807	
35 to 44 years	195	1 539	6 818	78 304	2 682	333	1 324	1 987	72 109	8 810	
45 to 54 years	129	852	3 653	53 338	1 607	242	549	981	49 987	6 630	
55 to 64 years	140	410	2 198	42 299	1 173	193	351	633	44 393	4 218	
65 to 74 years	93	209	1 092	37 068	609	67	216	267	43 331	2 690	
75 to 84 years	38	112	463	20 043	228	32	52	91	24 020	1 026	
85 years and over	7	47	80	6 449	55	7	13	20	7 647	327	
3 and 4 years	18	278	2 518	13 641	731	65	239	730	11 261	2 633	
16 years and over	1 157	6 814	34 404	407 135	14 882	1 700	5 882	10 260	378 281	46 566	
18 years and over	1 152	6 507	32 533	395 505	14 371	1 634	5 691	9 821	368 272	44 477	
21 years and over	1 069	6 111	29 440	367 540	12 495	1 489	5 020	8 545	348 192	40 345	
60 years and over	181	564	2 551	84 670	1 505	224	407	710	98 590	5 867	
62 years and over	159	438	2 159	76 171	1 254	194	340	578	89 497	5 102	
Median age	32.1	28.1	23.4	33.1	26.1	29.9	26.9	22.7	36.4	27.3	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	392	2 031	12 415	134 676	4 615	406	1 474	3 478	123 192	15 471	
With own children under 18 years	180	1 294	8 961	62 232	2 771	211	960	2 464	50 229	8 997	
Married-couple families	211	1 657	4 965	113 467	2 860	257	1 298	2 121	102 345	7 159	
With own children under 18 years	112	1 160	3 255	51 291	1 518	132	858	1 371	42 563	3 773	
Female householder, no husband present	138	169	6 366	16 571	1 509	116	110	1 142	15 994	7 376	
With own children under 18 years	66	118	5 109	8 883	1 123	68	89	944	6 511	4 893	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	396	3 151	18 923	129 653	6 380	500	3 009	5 557	108 325	20 815	
Preprimary	23	159	890	10 596	448	29	224	369	9 554	1 376	
Elementary or high school	287	1 764	14 973	73 717	3 846	310	1 196	3 654	60 300	14 535	
College	86	1 228	3 060	45 340	2 086	161	1 589	1 534	38 471	4 904	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	983	5 223	24 975	332 384	10 654	1 303	4 189	7 069	321 199	35 508	
Less than 9th grade	88	573	6 595	27 138	983	103	426	1 329	23 412	3 297	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	253	483	6 358	38 852	1 969	249	306	1 252	37 312	7 506	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	345	783	5 770	104 770	3 433	485	719	1 980	101 029	11 683	
Some college, no degree	165	810	2 661	57 952	2 179	285	524	1 118	49 266	6 330	
Associate degree	52	334	806	24 112	603	26	259	389	20 491	1 801	
Bachelor's degree	43	1 203	1 535	46 920	895	103	802	626	50 426	2 832	
Graduate or professional degree	37	1 037	1 250	30 640	592	52	1 153	375	39 263	2 059	
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	79.8	48.1	80.1	72.3	73.0	82.5	63.5	81.1	69.6	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.1	42.9	11.2	23.3	14.0	11.9	46.7	14.2	27.9	13.8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 157	6 814	34 404	407 135	14 882	1 700	5 882	10 260	378 281	46 566	
In labor force	878	5 176	20 280	286 163	10 812	1 214	4 174	7 128	256 621	31 981	
Civilian labor force	878	5 163	20 275	274 131	9 788	1 129	4 007	6 545	256 244	31 842	
Employed	752	4 884	17 546	260 443	8 615	973	3 771	5 924	244 247	27 965	
Unemployed	126	279	2 729	13 688	1 173	156	236	621	11 997	3 877	
Not in labor force	279	1 638	14 124	120 972	4 070	486	1 708	3 132	121 660	14 585	
Females 16 years and over	623	3 221	18 298	207 331	7 122	898	2 896	5 149	199 425	26 107	
In labor force	438	2 250	8 711	128 131	4 732	541	1 800	3 044	119 391	16 794	
Civilian labor force	438	2 250	8 711	127 743	4 655	537	1 800	3 034	119 349	16 764	
Employed	392	2 179	7 786	122 037	4 137	473	1 660	2 747	114 444	15 152	
Unemployed	46	71	925	5 706	518	64	140	287	4 905	1 612	
Not in labor force	185	971	9 587	79 200	2 390	357	1 096	2 105	80 034	9 313	
Persons 16 to 19 years	35	540	4 021	29 214	1 700	124	559	1 256	22 789	4 624	
Not enrolled in school	8	47	1 215	6 442	452	21	27	293	3 751	1 119	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	27	913	1 659	138	7	14	74	1 207	763	
Not high school graduate	—	26	996	2 311	135	16	9	137	1 354	624	
Employed	—	6	181	1 197	28	9	7	67	685	158	
Unemployed	—	6	97	464	60	7	2	36	197	109	
Nat in labor force	—	14	718	571	30	—	—	34	472	357	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
Households	566	2 523	15 645	190 341	6 197	699	1 895	4 374	179 182	21 640	
Less than \$5,000	57	178	2 305	4 527	410	46	76	319	5 059	2 277	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	90	3 050	12 361	571	59	127	593	11 688	2 810	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	84	1 505	11 228	428	47	87	317	10 636	1 667	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63	239	2 487	26 048	1 012	139	200	933	21 270	3 588	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	372	2 045	29 491	1 153	114	266	624	24 318	3 074	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	123	470	2 062	40 953	1 083	103	330	840	35 411	3 478	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	120	589	1 597	42 070	1 080	103	459	488	40 465	3 122	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	256	387	14 510	326	44	151	181	16 784	1 071	
\$100,000 or more	—	245	207	9 153	134	44	199	79	13 551	553	
Mean income (dollars)	32 212	52 420	26 284	45 204	36 005	37 564	64 813	30 849	49 877	32 312	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 071	15 330	8 117	17 270	12 029	15 033	17 279	9 436	19 577	11 123	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2				District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	392	2 031	12 415	134 676	4 615	406	1 474	3 478	123 192	15 471
With related children under 18 years	240	1 375	9 623	64 840	3 001	219	985	2 598	52 693	10 416
With related children under 5 years	63	638	4 502	28 471	1 497	82	414	1 356	22 621	4 625
Married-couple families	211	1 657	4 965	113 467	2 860	257	1 298	2 121	102 345	7 159
With related children under 18 years	139	1 195	3 433	52 739	1 630	136	879	1 426	43 830	4 225
With related children under 5 years	42	561	1 550	24 470	771	43	400	751	20 013	1 863
Female householder, no husband present	138	169	6 366	16 571	1 509	116	110	1 142	15 994	7 376
With related children under 18 years	99	125	5 475	9 900	1 229	68	93	1 019	7 362	5 794
With related children under 5 years	19	56	2 644	3 183	648	39	14	534	2 124	2 549
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 429	8 861	52 096	483 820	17 693	1 992	6 785	14 261	447 683	63 271
Persons under 18 years	325	2 567	20 442	113 805	5 613	476	2 004	5 672	92 273	20 168
Persons under 5 years	53	769	6 020	34 604	1 920	118	694	2 018	27 973	5 967
Persons 65 years and over	138	344	1 536	59 256	834	94	277	344	70 862	3 856
Persons 75 years and over	45	135	496	23 010	263	27	61	77	28 211	1 226
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	45	132	4 810	5 100	652	42	88	819	3 586	3 166
With related children under 18 years	38	94	4 398	4 186	604	42	71	769	2 562	2 807
With related children under 5 years	—	63	2 410	2 175	413	38	36	436	1 307	1 634
Married-couple families	—	68	506	1 882	101	8	53	164	1 390	273
With related children under 18 years	—	39	395	1 162	75	8	36	126	696	142
With related children under 5 years	—	24	201	617	39	8	28	87	388	94
Female householder, no husband present	45	39	4 096	3 046	517	30	35	638	2 017	2 770
With related children under 18 years	38	39	3 828	2 852	502	30	35	626	1 775	2 600
With related children under 5 years	—	39	2 109	1 477	358	30	8	336	882	1 478
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	261	782	20 712	26 628	2 935	279	548	3 384	21 240	14 432
Persons under 18 years	71	200	10 940	8 443	1 456	106	137	1 903	5 022	6 573
Persons under 5 years	7	75	3 551	2 694	609	43	36	601	1 670	2 368
Persons 65 years and over	44	54	430	3 890	183	34	13	69	4 680	869
Persons 75 years and over	13	14	137	2 120	61	27	7	13	2 599	441

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE									
All persons	851	8 092	24 805	439 191	72 040	606	11 216	58 003	
Male	328	4 029	12 014	210 263	33 160	274	5 733	28 469	
Female	523	4 063	12 791	228 928	38 880	332	5 483	29 534	
Under 5 years	89	667	2 976	27 156	6 831	50	897	5 947	
5 to 9 years	44	477	2 442	23 592	6 541	23	990	6 043	
10 to 14 years	36	405	2 327	22 346	5 718	24	859	4 981	
15 to 19 years	58	840	2 217	23 858	6 059	44	788	4 801	
20 to 24 years	57	982	2 690	27 623	6 042	117	786	5 779	
25 to 34 years	185	2 491	5 220	76 360	13 659	160	2 337	11 871	
35 to 44 years	145	1 213	3 326	66 714	10 330	86	2 127	8 217	
45 to 54 years	54	557	1 801	52 801	7 698	40	1 564	5 415	
55 to 64 years	54	261	1 030	48 240	4 625	36	524	2 859	
65 to 74 years	60	142	520	40 767	2 776	13	246	1 320	
75 to 84 years	22	54	149	22 231	1 358	13	98	660	
85 years and over	47	3	107	7 503	403	—	—	110	
3 and 4 years	47	331	1 265	10 422	2 793	16	427	2 268	
16 years and over	668	6 419	16 692	361 384	51 734	509	8 364	40 084	
18 years and over	640	6 211	15 842	351 711	49 382	479	8 016	38 132	
21 years and over	607	5 467	14 228	337 031	45 581	461	7 548	35 100	
60 years and over	137	287	1 268	94 856	6 562	32	531	3 314	
62 years and over	137	251	1 050	85 571	5 688	26	453	2 792	
Median age	33.1	27.3	24.5	37.7	28.3	27.4	31.0	26.1	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	157	1 548	5 703	119 230	16 809	187	2 660	14 104	
With own children under 18 years	99	905	3 857	46 952	9 734	109	1 681	9 569	
Married-couple families	83	1 379	3 038	98 939	8 220	87	2 290	8 405	
With own children under 18 years	53	829	1 890	39 751	4 385	41	1 518	5 371	
Female householder, no husband present	64	123	2 208	15 590	7 370	80	224	4 482	
With own children under 18 years	46	48	1 770	6 105	4 771	48	117	3 517	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	154	3 624	8 437	93 111	22 023	90	3 723	18 335	
Preprimary	—	219	469	9 646	1 577	—	272	1 211	
Elementary or high school	101	1 180	5 775	56 656	15 691	62	2 285	13 808	
College	53	2 225	2 193	28 809	4 755	28	1 166	3 316	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	567	4 721	12 153	314 616	40 849	348	6 896	30 452	
Less than 9th grade	69	281	2 492	24 083	4 494	32	597	7 417	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	247	2 268	31 622	9 209	96	604	7 337	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	180	434	2 992	76 309	13 957	62	931	7 464	
Some college, no degree	85	484	1 729	46 795	6 628	68	618	3 984	
Associate degree	23	199	648	17 162	2 141	22	412	1 147	
Bachelor's degree	31	1 073	922	71 009	2 621	50	1 959	1 827	
Graduate or professional degree	104	2 003	1 102	47 636	1 799	18	1 775	1 276	
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.6	88.8	60.8	82.3	66.5	63.2	82.6	51.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.8	65.2	16.7	37.7	10.8	19.5	54.1	10.2	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	668	6 419	16 692	361 384	51 734	509	8 364	40 084	
In labor force	374	4 500	11 463	243 032	37 317	327	6 003	28 333	
Civilian labor force	374	4 500	11 458	242 815	37 286	327	6 003	28 304	
Employed	341	4 298	10 260	231 883	32 667	310	5 770	25 008	
Unemployed	33	202	1 198	10 932	4 619	17	233	3 296	
Not in labor force	294	1 919	5 229	118 352	14 417	182	2 361	11 751	
Females 16 years and over	437	3 250	8 611	191 338	28 634	303	4 057	20 890	
In labor force	184	2 103	5 099	110 100	19 663	166	2 254	12 631	
Civilian labor force	184	2 103	5 099	110 090	19 656	166	2 254	12 626	
Employed	158	2 043	4 566	105 677	17 852	149	2 104	11 270	
Unemployed	26	60	533	4 413	1 804	17	150	1 356	
Not in labor force	253	1 147	3 512	81 238	8 971	137	1 803	8 259	
Persons 16 to 19 years	44	716	1 849	19 145	4 843	44	682	3 853	
Not enrolled in school	14	75	485	3 222	1 249	29	68	1 165	
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	20	303	1 149	640	29	34	659	
Not high school graduate	14	9	300	1 297	653	29	34	845	
Employed	—	—	81	559	210	—	13	315	
Unemployed	—	—	63	135	108	—	—	198	
Not in labor force	14	—	156	603	335	29	21	332	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
Households	332	2 408	7 232	171 036	23 204	257	3 330	16 801	
Less than \$5,000	23	163	699	4 195	1 812	21	172	1 277	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	65	141	948	9 286	2 155	39	39	2 009	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	92	650	7 925	1 707	7	144	1 227	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43	289	1 102	16 175	4 121	6	251	2 749	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	70	447	1 235	18 959	3 769	51	291	2 592	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55	514	1 189	25 506	3 692	60	385	3 057	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	407	972	34 535	3 615	53	840	2 370	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	113	306	20 044	1 466	14	451	720	
\$100,000 or more	6	242	131	34 411	867	6	757	800	
Mean income (dollars)	32 778	48 553	31 809	78 075	37 714	37 772	80 516	37 792	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 692	15 227	9 752	30 615	12 500	13 062	24 711	11 226	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				Hispanic origin (of any race)		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race						
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	157	1 548	5 703	119 230	16 809	187	2 660	14 104		
With related children under 18 years	104	967	4 004	49 582	11 499	117	1 741	10 241		
With related children under 5 years	53	515	1 992	21 486	5 350	85	718	4 651		
Married-couple families	83	1 379	3 038	98 939	8 220	87	2 290	8 405		
With related children under 18 years	57	848	1 966	41 066	5 060	41	1 535	5 692		
With related children under 5 years	23	461	1 037	18 797	2 380	26	647	2 489		
Female householder, no husband present	64	123	2 208	15 590	7 370	80	224	4 482		
With related children under 18 years	47	85	1 828	7 057	5 684	56	154	3 789		
With related children under 5 years	30	41	870	2 136	2 598	49	35	1 746		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	819	7 219	23 762	431 198	70 339	581	11 051	57 081		
Persons under 18 years	211	1 853	8 705	86 665	22 057	120	3 195	19 465		
Persons under 5 years	89	667	2 851	26 875	6 657	43	897	5 817		
Persons 65 years and over	119	199	730	66 587	4 321	26	344	2 047		
Persons 75 years and over	64	57	233	26 378	1 595	13	98	732		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	13	162	1 480	3 936	2 491	56	158	3 037		
With related children under 18 years	13	66	1 342	2 925	2 270	56	99	2 801		
With related children under 5 years	13	51	731	1 593	1 318	56	55	1 593		
Married-couple families	—	130	149	1 633	343	7	75	635		
With related children under 18 years	—	58	117	930	237	7	54	497		
With related children under 5 years	—	51	54	502	122	7	31	293		
Female householder, no husband present	13	23	1 291	2 113	2 048	49	62	2 214		
With related children under 18 years	13	4	1 203	1 869	1 942	49	45	2 136		
With related children under 5 years	13	—	666	1 008	1 139	49	24	1 206		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	80	947	6 305	20 976	12 321	155	738	12 970		
Persons under 18 years	35	102	3 259	6 303	5 895	47	163	6 642		
Persons under 5 years	29	57	1 072	1 962	1 979	8	50	2 220		
Persons 65 years and over	17	34	197	3 841	925	21	36	405		
Persons 75 years and over	9	—	97	2 249	423	13	13	191		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6						
	Race				Hispanic origin (af only race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af only race)		
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
SEX AND AGE												
All persons	500 370	26 106	1 120	7 058	32 553	520 937	11 905	623	5 768	18 908		
Male	242 996	12 785	499	3 382	16 443	253 644	6 675	318	2 885	9 205		
Female	257 374	13 321	621	3 676	16 110	267 293	5 230	305	2 883	9 703		
Under 5 years	34 922	2 705	62	876	3 651	34 240	896	30	486	2 176		
5 to 9 years	32 051	2 124	49	643	3 201	32 975	781	24	429	1 983		
10 to 14 years	30 217	1 868	62	630	3 175	29 935	912	40	433	2 068		
15 to 19 years	30 482	2 438	80	496	3 165	30 895	1 030	51	762	1 523		
20 to 24 years	32 774	2 578	137	445	3 328	34 728	1 098	26	351	1 853		
25 to 34 years	87 614	4 522	200	1 446	6 669	91 010	3 042	152	1 068	3 874		
35 to 44 years	80 984	3 491	205	1 236	4 210	84 096	1 689	170	1 103	2 703		
45 to 54 years	58 172	2 714	127	694	2 620	59 156	1 102	46	621	1 234		
55 to 64 years	45 104	1 844	106	337	1 401	49 081	610	12	293	876		
65 to 74 years	39 268	1 152	45	170	814	43 484	489	52	190	458		
75 to 84 years	21 994	502	47	62	247	24 162	187	20	32	121		
85 years and over	6 788	168	—	23	72	7 175	69	—	—	39		
3 and 4 years	13 970	985	14	329	1 342	13 589	444	10	249	900		
16 years and over	397 024	19 015	935	4 813	21 989	417 892	9 106	516	4 342	12 433		
18 years and over	384 793	18 199	898	4 547	20 672	405 464	8 731	503	3 950	11 819		
21 years and over	366 405	16 372	822	4 321	18 731	386 126	8 099	473	3 585	10 679		
60 years and over	90 043	2 681	146	397	1 563	100 207	1 092	77	344	1 050		
62 years and over	81 337	2 406	99	327	1 384	89 842	967	72	290	815		
Median age	35.3	27.9	32.6	28.0	24.6	35.8	29.2	34.3	29.1	24.6		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	137 388	6 173	281	1 442	7 675	143 537	2 626	156	1 350	4 409		
With own children under 18 years	62 318	3 546	135	955	5 360	61 777	1 531	102	888	3 109		
Married-couple families	115 812	3 168	205	1 231	4 791	121 423	1 514	102	1 176	2 329		
With own children under 18 years	53 378	1 656	99	856	3 200	52 670	820	70	787	1 397		
Female householder, no husband present	16 326	2 549	52	129	2 332	16 349	959	47	132	1 782		
With own children under 18 years	7 506	1 697	25	81	1 909	7 433	628	25	76	1 534		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	118 839	7 282	288	2 059	10 634	119 880	3 603	144	2 106	6 335		
Preprimary	11 664	540	3	228	719	10 705	206	8	124	413		
Elementary or high school	75 696	5 248	165	1 510	8 134	76 146	2 300	99	1 434	4 908		
College	31 479	1 494	120	321	1 781	33 029	1 097	37	548	1 014		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 25 years and over	339 924	14 393	730	3 968	16 033	358 164	7 188	452	3 307	9 305		
Less than 9th grade	26 811	2 041	106	509	3 997	28 158	560	22	380	2 105		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39 632	3 455	129	342	3 274	43 196	1 794	140	379	2 030		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	100 396	4 304	223	604	3 963	109 372	2 156	118	477	2 190		
Some college, no degree	55 354	2 186	141	345	2 280	59 793	1 387	115	372	1 265		
Associate degree	24 009	665	52	283	670	26 146	232	27	214	356		
Bachelor's degree	57 258	925	54	870	1 168	56 707	707	9	739	863		
Graduate or professional degree	36 464	817	25	1 015	681	34 792	352	21	746	496		
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.5	61.8	67.8	78.6	54.6	80.1	67.3	64.2	77.0	55.6		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	12.1	10.8	47.5	11.5	25.5	14.7	6.6	44.9	14.6		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	397 024	19 015	935	4 813	21 989	417 892	9 106	516	4 342	12 433		
In labor force	278 230	12 340	708	3 460	14 611	293 898	5 629	367	3 205	8 288		
Civilian labor force	278 024	12 322	708	3 460	14 608	293 428	5 584	367	3 205	8 288		
Employed	264 479	10 930	656	3 223	12 844	280 147	5 114	356	2 964	7 193		
Unemployed	13 555	1 392	52	237	1 764	13 281	470	11	241	1 095		
Not in labor force	118 794	6 675	227	1 353	7 378	123 994	3 477	149	1 137	4 145		
Females 16 years and over	207 005	9 691	530	2 522	11 033	216 773	3 851	253	2 166	6 481		
In labor force	126 843	6 167	372	1 543	6 465	135 892	2 609	155	1 468	3 945		
Civilian labor force	126 814	6 160	372	1 543	6 465	135 860	2 609	155	1 468	3 945		
Employed	121 389	5 533	367	1 399	5 744	130 537	2 389	151	1 346	3 403		
Unemployed	5 425	627	5	144	721	5 323	220	4	122	542		
Not in labor force	80 162	3 524	158	979	4 568	80 881	1 242	98	698	2 536		
Persons 16 to 19 years	24 326	2 044	68	400	2 628	25 000	820	38	684	1 275		
Not enrolled in school	4 963	675	23	40	939	4 787	162	3	51	421		
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 723	473	16	15	541	1 532	87	—	24	309		
Not high school graduate	2 137	370	16	29	705	2 062	81	3	34	338		
Employed	965	66	—	19	255	1 091	11	3	10	72		
Unemployed	351	10	—	3	138	343	18	—	9	83		
Not in labor force	821	294	16	7	312	628	52	—	15	183		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989												
Households	186 371	8 566	453	1 695	9 391	200 039	3 581	237	1 571	5 355		
Less than \$5,000	4 729	926	22	10	679	4 599	236	29	62	703		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 638	842	93	53	1 356	10 478	328	2	23	524		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 010	808	34	89	700	9 843	178	18	45	840		
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21 299	1 376	37	120	1 777	24 087	632	46	158	803		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23 285	1 178	82	171	1 506	27 641	525	39	171	788		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34 200	1 626	63	329	1 418	40 986	709	52	241	822		
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43 418	1 156	44	435	1 347	47 685	652	36	565	788		
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19 120	439	58	183	317	18 925	197	9	133	185		
\$100,000 or more	20 672	215	20	305	291	15 795	124	6	173	155		
Mean income (dollars)	56 423	33 550	37 139	66 324	33 857	52 456	37 217	35 782	63 002	32 243		
Per capita income (dollars)	21 178	11 376	13 526	16 250	10 014	20 273	11 980	17 262	17 640	10 027		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6					Hispanic origin (at any race)		
	Race				Hispanic origin (any race)	Race							
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander				
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.													
All Income Levels In 1989													
Families	137 388	6 173	281	1 442	7 675	143 537	2 626	156	1 350	4 409			
With related children under 18 years	64 594	4 057	154	987	5 549	64 156	1 693	102	894	3 202			
With related children under 5 years	28 242	1 946	57	384	2 745	27 381	719	53	342	1 426			
Married-couple families	115 812	3 168	205	1 231	4 791	121 423	1 514	102	1 176	2 329			
With related children under 18 years	54 783	1 825	118	861	3 289	53 965	867	70	787	1 444			
With related children under 5 years	25 176	786	46	337	1 628	24 301	437	39	304	679			
Female householder, no husband present	16 326	2 549	52	129	2 332	16 349	959	47	132	1 782			
With related children under 18 years	8 082	2 005	25	81	1 970	8 268	743	25	82	1 580			
With related children under 5 years	2 382	1 052	—	30	946	2 418	248	14	28	662			
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	491 561	24 199	1 078	6 946	31 366	511 091	10 170	618	5 666	18 023			
Persons under 18 years	114 594	7 613	214	2 508	11 604	114 191	3 076	120	1 760	6 953			
Persons under 5 years	34 632	2 596	62	876	3 584	33 873	864	30	486	2 161			
Persons 65 years and over	63 124	1 684	86	249	1 093	71 115	733	72	222	610			
Persons 75 years and over	24 684	572	41	79	306	28 255	244	20	32	160			
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level													
Families	4 330	1 225	37	73	1 788	3 404	315	10	67	1 275			
With related children under 18 years	3 103	1 037	9	67	1 647	2 461	268	3	42	1 217			
With related children under 5 years	1 633	678	—	34	895	1 329	162	—	26	578			
Married-couple families	1 795	202	28	30	367	1 401	51	—	55	141			
With related children under 18 years	856	115	—	24	286	637	36	—	30	91			
With related children under 5 years	395	52	—	15	154	325	25	—	26	33			
Female householder, no husband present	2 368	954	9	25	1 350	1 830	234	10	12	1 073			
With related children under 18 years	2 149	879	9	25	1 310	1 719	207	3	12	1 065			
With related children under 5 years	1 180	597	—	12	720	958	122	—	—	525			
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	20 804	5 037	140	455	7 743	19 581	1 329	62	333	5 330			
Persons under 18 years	6 448	2 338	32	229	4 205	5 353	550	22	86	3 053			
Persons under 5 years	2 090	961	—	117	1 309	1 630	222	20	28	804			
Persons 65 years and over	4 397	395	—	16	222	4 826	131	17	—	140			
Persons 75 years and over	2 443	134	—	7	75	2 583	39	8	—	49			

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households	
	Native		Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State -----	3 287 116	8.5	3 007 733	62.3	3 060 000	42.6	78 041	34.3
District 1 -----	547 979	10.6	489 807	63.3	510 960	43.8	19 153	37.2
COUNTY								
Hartford County (pt.) -----	503 026	11.2	446 712	62.6	469 245	44.2	18 615	37.7
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	311 132	4.2	29 815	70.8	29 057	41.9	4 412	17.2
Tolland County (pt.) -----	13 821	3.9	13 280	69.2	12 658	34.9	126	27.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Berlin town -----	16 787	8.8	15 302	82.8	15 707	29.7	339	19.5
Bloomfield town -----	19 483	13.6	16 943	59.3	18 433	40.9	2 074	2.0
Central Manchester CDP -----	20 934	6.1	20 247	67.7	20 781	46.6	1 467	1.4
Cromwell town -----	12 286	6.2	11 525	68.0	11 499	48.4	262	33.6
East Hartford town -----	10 428	2.5	10 168	71.0	9 654	40.1	1 108	1.1
East Hartford town CDP -----	50 452	10.7	45 035	67.8	47 256	41.5	1 002	2.7
East Hartford town CDP -----	50 452	10.7	45 035	67.8	47 256	41.5	1 002	2.7
East Hartford town -----	10 081	4.9	9 592	65.5	9 364	47.0	44	65.9
Glastonbury town -----	27 901	5.8	26 000	60.3	26 300	41.3	1 491	1.4
Glastonbury town -----	139 739	15.3	118 287	51.7	128 130	55.1	12 819	44.1
Hartford town -----	139 739	15.3	118 297	51.7	128 130	55.1	12 819	44.1
Manchester town -----	51 618	6.4	48 340	66.3	48 078	46.6	4 496	3.0
Menington town -----	29 208	10.9	26 014	75.0	27 684	35.5	620	20.6
Menington CDP -----	29 208	10.9	26 014	75.0	27 684	35.5	620	20.6
Rocky Hill town -----	16 554	8.8	15 095	75.5	15 578	47.4	246	17.5
South Windsor town -----	22 090	6.8	20 584	64.8	20 506	44.7	314	12.4
West Hartford town -----	60 110	12.4	52 686	61.2	56 856	36.7	1 196	28.3
West Hartford town CDP -----	60 110	12.4	52 686	61.2	56 856	36.7	1 196	28.3
Wethersfield town -----	25 651	12.3	22 485	76.8	24 318	28.6	350	8.0
Wethersfield CDP -----	25 651	12.3	22 485	76.8	24 318	28.6	350	8.0
Windsor town -----	27 817	9.6	25 140	60.8	25 988	43.8	459	23.1
District 2 -----	548 018	4.7	522 089	59.6	509 095	46.7	6 106	32.2
COUNTY								
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	84 766	5.8	79 890	54.8	79 342	45.8	857	31.7
New London County -----	254 937	4.2	244 323	54.2	236 143	47.4	2 703	36.3
Tolland County -----	105 770	5.6	99 899	64.1	98 697	48.2	1 941	24.2
Windham County -----	102 525	4.4	97 977	64.0	94 913	44.2	1 605	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Colchester town -----	10 980	4.2	10 522	64.3	9 971	51.3	87	9.2
Connings town-Norriton Park CDP -----	10 013	3.3	9 685	17.9	8 255	86.1	148	21.6
Coventry town -----	10 063	4.0	9 656	69.8	9 221	40.0	51	27.5
East Lyme town -----	15 340	3.1	14 910	57.9	14 443	42.2	114	28.1
Ellington town -----	11 197	2.0	10 971	66.5	10 446	41.6	35	24.3
Griswold town -----	10 384	2.7	10 104	69.9	9 509	45.9	41	24.4
Groton town -----	45 144	3.7	43 488	33.7	40 905	63.6	417	25.4
Killingly town -----	15 889	4.1	15 243	66.1	15 661	43.3	122	11.5
Leffingwell town -----	14 913	3.0	14 468	39.0	13 775	44.9	141	25.5
Monsfield town -----	21 103	10.8	18 817	57.8	20 423	68.3	286	30.4
Middletown city (pt.) -----	42 762	7.5	39 543	64.3	39 901	52.1	622	32.6
Middletown town -----	42 762	7.5	39 543	64.3	39 901	52.1	622	32.6
Montville town -----	16 673	3.7	16 063	64.2	15 535	38.7	160	24.4
New London city -----	28 540	6.6	26 651	48.4	26 510	58.5	1 496	49.7
Tolland town -----	28 540	6.6	26 651	48.4	26 510	58.5	1 496	49.7
Vernon town -----	37 391	4.4	35 727	66.1	34 510	47.0	315	28.3
Windham town -----	14 363	4.4	13 237	66.1	13 237	47.0	1 431	27.8
Windsor town -----	11 088	3.6	10 689	69.4	10 151	43.1	50	20.0
Windham town -----	16 919	5.8	15 941	39.6	15 908	39.5	1 136	48.5
Windsor town -----	12 198	13.7	10 523	54.7	12 068	86.8	172	50.6
Windham town -----	11 001	3.5	10 616	63.7	10 152	43.2	1 342	21.6
Windham town -----	29 841	5.8	28 104	54.3	27 671	45.1	352	27.3
Windham town -----	17 930	5.3	16 987	65.7	17 033	34.8	108	45.4
Windham town -----	14 769	9.3	13 400	65.8	13 754	54.7	685	30.5
Windham town -----	22 039	7.7	20 343	65.6	20 455	53.2	1 957	37.8

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State	Congressional District	Family Households									
		Married-couple family					Female householder, no husband present				
		All persons		Native		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	
COUNTY	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who speak English very well	Total	Percent who do not speak English very well*
District 3		547 904	6.4	512 897	69.3	511 106	40.5	9 250	33.3	52 765	36.6
COUNTY	Fairfield County (pt.)	49 389	6.2	46 348	73.3	46 497	30.5	543	26.7	4 634	33.2
	Middlesex County (pt.)	27 298	2.7	26 563	66.8	25 306	39.0	193	16.1	1 145	28.6
	New Haven County (pt.)	471 217	6.6	439 956	69.0	439 303	41.6	8 514	34.1	46 986	37.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Bridgewater town	27 603	4.6	26 344	72.1	25 893	45.9	218	28.4	1 793	28.1
	Clifton town	12 736	2.8	12 375	64.3	11 757	45.1	99	25.3	578	35.8
	East Haven town	26 144	4.8	24 882	84.9	24 388	36.1	224	29.5	2 552	32.1
	East Haven CDP	26 144	4.8	24 882	84.9	24 388	36.1	224	29.5	2 552	32.1
	Gulfed town	19 848	4.2	19 008	65.6	18 579	36.9	185	18.4	2 772	27.7
	Gulfed town	52 434	7.2	48 481	70.8	49 198	39.7	586	20.1	4 883	27.3
	Madison town	15 485	4.9	14 727	52.8	14 638	37.3	122	24.6	1 591	20.5
	Milford town	49 938	5.2	47 334	69.9	46 695	33.3	361	30.7	3 178	30.1
	Milford city (remainder)	48 168	5.2	45 675	70.9	45 025	32.9	361	30.7	3 022	30.7
	New Haven city	130 474	8.1	119 841	58.3	120 320	54.5	4 897	40.4	19 946	43.0
	New Haven town	130 474	8.1	119 841	58.3	120 320	54.5	4 897	40.4	19 946	43.0
	North Branford town	12 996	3.0	12 404	80.9	12 094	28.7	119	21.0	648	43.0
	North Haven town	22 232	5.8	20 945	80.2	21 059	28.1	228	23.2	1 934	37.8
	North Haven town	22 232	5.8	20 945	80.2	21 076	28.2	226	23.2	1 934	37.8
	North Haven CDP	12 830	7.3	11 895	73.6	12 148	24.0	190	16.3	1 054	33.5
	Orange town	12 830	7.3	11 895	73.6	12 148	24.0	190	16.3	1 054	33.5
	Orange CDP	12 830	7.3	11 895	73.6	12 148	24.0	190	16.3	1 054	33.5
	Stratford town	49 389	6.2	46 348	73.3	46 497	30.5	543	26.7	4 634	33.2
	Stratford CDP	49 389	6.2	46 348	73.3	46 497	30.5	543	26.7	4 634	33.2
	Wallingford town	40 837	6.0	38 401	73.6	38 015	38.6	605	31.9	3 293	35.9
	Wallingford Center CDP	17 827	7.1	16 555	76.7	16 610	42.2	328	32.3	1 894	41.7
	West Haven city	54 021	8.4	49 500	76.7	50 236	40.9	712	27.7	5 828	37.8
	West Haven town	54 021	8.4	49 500	76.7	50 236	40.9	712	27.7	5 828	37.8
	Westford city	49 938	5.2	47 334	69.9	46 695	33.3	361	30.7	3 178	30.1
District 4		547 561	13.9	471 393	52.6	510 169	42.5	21 328	33.3	89 414	44.1
COUNTY	Fairfield County (pt.)	547 561	13.9	471 393	52.6	510 169	42.5	21 328	33.3	89 414	44.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Bridgewater town	141 686	14.6	120 955	61.7	130 224	49.9	10 922	38.6	36 136	49.1
	Bridgewater town	141 686	14.6	120 955	61.7	130 224	49.9	10 922	38.6	36 136	49.1
	Darien town	18 220	10.9	16 234	36.5	16 801	36.3	326	28.6	1 392	28.6
	Darien CDP	18 220	10.9	16 234	36.5	16 801	36.3	326	28.6	1 392	28.6
	Fairfield town	53 418	7.9	49 203	56.1	50 301	36.2	594	16.5	4 610	27.2
	Greenwich town	15 145	5.5	14 306	52.2	15 212	40.2	1 824	13.6	7 975	38.2
	Monroe town (pt.)	17 840	9.3	16 173	29.5	16 759	40.1	1 035	13.9	3 230	23.0
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	New Canaan town	78 331	13.3	67 910	55.7	73 039	41.5	2 622	12.8	1 300	21.9
	Stamford city	168 056	18.6	87 981	51.5	100 663	45.2	3 647	29.2	19 432	46.4
	Stamford town	168 056	18.6	87 981	51.5	100 663	45.2	3 647	29.2	19 432	46.4
	Trumbull town	32 000	9.6	28 939	64.9	30 089	28.4	608	19.4	3 743	46.4
	Trumbull CDP	32 000	9.6	28 939	64.9	30 089	28.4	608	19.4	3 743	46.4
	Westport town	24 424	12.2	21 450	52.1	23 057	40.3	354	27.4	2 116	32.9
	Westport CDP (pt.)	24 407	12.1	21 450	52.1	23 040	40.3	354	27.4	2 111	32.9
District 5		547 907	8.1	503 511	64.0	507 741	41.1	12 968	31.6	64 388	40.1
COUNTY	Fairfield County (pt.)	227 911	9.5	206 340	49.4	211 696	41.6	3 899	28.1	22 256	40.6
	New Haven County (pt.)	319 996	7.1	297 171	74.1	296 045	40.8	9 069	33.1	42 132	39.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Ansonia city	18 403	7.6	17 005	81.8	16 955	35.5	294	26.2	2 337	36.5
	Ansonia town	18 403	7.6	17 005	81.8	16 955	35.5	294	26.2	2 337	36.5
	Bethel town	17 541	8.5	16 045	53.3	16 261	40.5	232	15.1	1 444	44.3
	Brookfield town	14 113	7.2	13 099	59.0	14 113	45.2	1 500	15.2	1 272	58.0

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households	
	Native		Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—								
Con.								
Cheshire town	25 684	5.0	24 393	64.2	24 090	40.6	182	33.5
Danbury town	65 585	15.0	55 747	51.6	60 844	47.4	1 969	38.5
Derby town	12 199	10.3	10 947	51.0	11 446	47.4	41.0	10 440
Derby town	12 189	10.3	10 947	50.0	11 446	41.0	229	39.3
Marietta town	59 479	6.0	55 896	71.0	54 843	43.5	2 163	35.3
Monroe town (pt.)	4 747	6.0	4 896	71.0	4 843	43.5	2 163	35.3
Newington town	1 751	7.6	1 618	66.3	1 632	41.2	9	188
Naugatuck town	30 625	8.9	27 904	76.3	28 100	44.2	769	24.7
Naugatuck town	30 625	8.9	27 904	76.3	28 100	44.2	769	24.7
New Fairfield town	12 911	6.6	12 061	35.0	11 987	32.7	98	13.3
Newtown town	20 779	5.5	19 640	55.3	19 299	40.3	112	17.0
Ridgefield town	20 944	6.8	18 517	28.8	19 415	41.5	234	14.5
Seymour town	14 288	3.6	13 776	80.1	13 320	34.4	145	22.1
Sheffield city	35 418	7.6	32 726	73.3	32 889	38.0	590	15.9
Shelton town	35 418	7.6	32 726	73.3	32 889	38.0	590	15.9
Southington town (pt.)	5 182	5.1	5 182	59.4	5 251	38.5	20	34.4
Watertown town	108 961	8.7	99 500	72.9	100 417	44.3	4 665	19 056
Watertown town	108 961	8.7	99 500	72.9	100 417	44.3	4 665	19 056
Wilton town	15 993	8.1	14 705	81.9	14 883	41.3	181	43.9
Wolcott town	13 700	5.5	12 948	83.4	12 855	29.5	229	32.3
District 6—								
COUNTY								
Hartford County (pt.)	2 784	6.5	2 603	37.7	2 619	34.7	22	22.7
Litchfield County	348 757	8.3	319 724	63.6	325 252	41.9	7 519	37.7
New Haven County (pt.)	174 092	5.4	164 671	58.6	162 113	39.6	1 596	29.1
Tolland County (pt.)	13 006	5.8	12 257	49.7	12 414	40.8	62	56.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Avon town	13 937	5.8	13 124	48.0	13 171	46.4	87	21.8
Bristol city	60 640	7.0	56 392	74.0	56 412	41.9	781	24.3
Enfield town	45 532	5.2	43 155	52.2	42 500	42.3	397	33.3
Farmington town	20 608	7.5	19 070	62.0	19 252	50.4	1 723	17.4
New Britain city	75 491	16.5	63 047	66.4	70 359	48.3	4 793	48.0
New Britain town	23 629	6.1	22 195	51.4	21 716	47.2	281	27.0
Plainville town	17 392	8.9	15 846	74.7	16 307	22.5	225	35.8
Plymouth town	11 822	4.6	11 282	79.6	10 974	32.5	157	22.3
Simsbury town	22 023	6.3	20 638	44.8	20 650	38.7	173	8.7
Southbury town (pt.)	13 006	5.8	12 257	49.7	12 414	40.8	62	56.5
Southbury town	13 006	5.8	12 257	49.7	12 414	40.8	62	56.5
Suffield town	38 518	6.0	36 194	74.7	36 036	35.1	427	19.9
Torrington town	11 427	3.7	11 003	47.0	10 676	40.6	144	29.5
Watertown town	20 456	8.9	18 643	51.8	18 405	42.2	31 388	42.2
Winchester town	11 524	3.6	11 114	44.1	10 731	44.1	59	10.2
Windsor Locks town	12 358	6.6	11 537	48.1	11 591	39.7	128	38.3
Windsor Locks CDP	12 358	6.6	11 537	48.1	11 591	39.7	128	38.3

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total		
		Total	Percent in private school		College	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						
The State	69 085	493 500	11.9	242 901	171 472	15 499	6 542	2 504	6 357	2 198 983	79.2	27.2	373 933	103 606
District 1	10 276	83 742	9.4	41 069	28 270	2 947	1 052	437	1 458	367 730	77.9	26.6	57 269	17 063
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.)	9 237	76 533	9.4	38 224	26 136	2 838	990	410	1 438	336 998	77.2	26.3	51 725	15 798
Middlesex County (pt.)	641	4 703	10.0	2 005	1 400	68	39	9	20	21 724	83.6	28.5	3 931	1 020
Tolland County (pt.)	398	2 506	6.1	840	734	41	23	18	—	9 008	91.2	34.8	1 613	245
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town	407	2 500	9.4	1 161	833	26	19	—	7	11 644	82.4	22.9	2 062	684
Bloomfield town	340	2 467	15.4	1 311	866	45	23	8	14	14 134	81.4	31.0	2 343	787
Central Manchester CDP	573	4 078	10.4	2 212	1 401	190	129	34	27	21 314	82.0	22.7	3 916	1 174
Cromwell town	302	1 624	9.1	957	508	23	18	2	3	8 890	86.0	31.5	1 356	425
East Hampton town	214	1 706	9.7	567	445	28	16	—	12	6 941	83.6	27.8	1 350	257
East Hartford town	779	6 349	9.3	3 013	2 248	274	104	50	120	35 304	73.8	13.6	6 684	1 937
East Hartford CDP	779	6 349	9.3	3 013	2 248	274	104	50	120	35 304	73.8	13.6	6 684	1 937
East Windsor town	152	1 199	2.3	572	368	35	29	—	6	7 024	77.7	14.9	1 339	302
Glastonbury town	673	4 528	7.2	2 088	1 447	39	23	7	9	19 287	90.6	46.2	3 166	837
Hartford city	1 643	26 814	8.4	13 097	9 383	1 667	367	211	1 089	80 523	59.4	14.4	7 662	2 056
Hartford town	1 643	26 814	8.4	13 097	9 383	1 667	367	211	1 089	80 523	59.4	14.4	7 662	2 056
Manchester town	1 084	6 983	13.2	3 656	2 450	278	180	34	64	35 566	83.6	24.9	6 461	1 840
Newington town	513	4 023	5.5	2 132	1 303	65	32	16	17	21 129	80.0	24.9	3 792	1 288
Newington CDP	513	4 023	5.5	2 132	1 303	65	32	16	17	21 129	80.0	24.9	3 792	1 288
Rocky Hill town	341	1 816	2.3	1 197	630	20	14	—	6	12 212	85.3	31.9	1 908	611
South Windsor town	591	3 517	6.4	1 370	989	52	43	—	9	14 909	88.4	31.9	2 499	458
West Hartford town	1 430	7 907	15.4	4 780	3 015	129	43	29	57	43 444	87.3	46.6	6 740	2 728
West Hartford CDP	1 430	7 907	15.4	4 780	3 015	129	43	29	57	43 444	87.3	46.6	6 740	2 728
Wethersfield town	534	3 083	10.5	1 713	988	92	47	14	31	19 173	80.0	28.3	3 269	1 221
Wethersfield CDP	534	3 083	10.5	1 713	988	92	47	14	31	19 173	80.0	28.3	3 269	1 221
Windsor town	614	4 349	7.4	1 805	1 301	95	45	41	9	19 106	82.1	28.3	3 179	970
District 2	11 478	80 987	8.6	49 801	32 174	2 539	1 273	543	627	351 456	79.7	23.2	68 623	15 665
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.)	1 667	11 040	10.5	7 833	4 836	299	173	101	25	57 543	81.1	28.0	10 029	2 901
New London County	5 530	37 625	8.8	18 238	13 871	1 208	515	289	308	164 959	80.9	21.8	34 447	7 535
Tolland County (pt.)	2 191	14 956	5.7	16 925	7 667	400	264	36	100	63 795	84.0	29.1	11 533	2 342
Windham County	2 090	17 366	9.6	6 805	5 800	632	321	117	194	65 159	71.1	16.8	12 614	2 887
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Colchester town	282	1 581	3.4	874	466	36	23	5	8	7 257	89.0	26.0	1 310	188
Conniving Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	428	2 312	4.5	498	274	23	5	—	18	4 827	90.7	11.9	731	46
Coventry town	292	1 559	3.2	740	514	35	35	—	—	6 564	86.5	27.4	1 173	183
East Lyme town	288	2 409	6.5	1 084	751	43	11	13	19	10 580	87.2	31.3	2 296	513
Ellington town	212	1 805	7.1	844	618	19	19	—	—	7 362	88.3	26.7	1 409	258
Griswold town	165	1 832	8.9	521	506	39	22	17	—	6 644	72.2	10.9	1 555	328
Groton town	976	6 020	6.5	2 525	2 458	270	92	59	56	26 600	86.0	20.8	5 378	1 054
Killingly town	294	2 832	10.7	830	980	146	85	36	25	10 133	66.4	12.7	2 242	433
Ledyard town	535	2 774	2.8	1 075	892	67	58	—	—	9 338	89.4	31.0	2 143	226
Monsfield town	208	1 656	3.7	10 746	3 562	5	—	5	—	8 593	86.7	51.6	1 318	390
Middletown city (pt.)	684	5 085	13.6	5 563	2 801	120	40	69	11	27 715	77.3	26.4	4 008	1 018
Middletown town (pt.)	684	5 085	13.6	5 563	2 801	120	40	69	11	27 715	77.3	26.4	4 008	1 018
Montville town	446	2 742	6.5	1 221	918	15	8	—	7	10 919	80.1	14.6	2 674	418
New London city	406	3 507	14.0	4 251	2 538	171	35	42	75	16 346	75.4	17.9	3 239	771
New London town	406	3 507	14.0	4 251	2 538	171	35	42	75	16 346	75.4	17.9	3 239	771
Norwich city	835	5 526	13.6	2 217	1 764	345	133	124	83	24 465	71.8	16.4	4 788	1 233
Norwich town	835	5 526	13.6	2 217	1 764	345	133	124	83	24 465	71.8	16.4	4 788	1 233
Pleasantfield town	306	2 843	13.8	609	817	62	45	6	11	8 752	68.9	7.3	1 760	319
Storrs town	197	1 876	8.5	529	509	43	21	5	17	7 192	74.4	12.2	1 429	291
Stronington town	376	2 208	9.5	1 088	780	52	31	—	21	12 055	80.3	26.6	2 470	755
Storrs CDP	30	368	8.2	9 854	3 186	—	—	—	—	2 587	92.6	68.1	339	139
Tolland town	380	2 066	7.5	761	585	40	23	17	—	6 983	89.9	32.0	1 347	146
Vernon town	609	4 263	5.3	1 995	1 425	213	144	9	60	19 933	81.0	25.7	3 593	839
Waterford town	316	2 296	5.6	963	792	66	40	14	12	13 072	81.8	22.3	2 853	795
Willimantic CDP	226	2 013	9.1	2 320	1 147	84	35	9	40	8 645	64.6	18.6	1 404	417
Windham town	369	3 245	10.2	2 800	1 506	137	53	36	48	13 342	66.9	18.7	2 262	615
District 3	11 342	79 217	12.3	46 625	29 181	2 196	899	349	948	367 504	79.7	26.8	62 518	18 944
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	904	6 771	14.0	2 706	2 135	46	24	9	13	35 420	77.8	21.2	6 582	2 332
Middlesex County (pt.)	719	4 687	8.6	1 499	1 434	67	35	—	32	18 045	86.4	28.5	3 514	753
New Haven County (pt.)	9 719	67 759	12.4	42 420	25 612	2 083	840	340	903	314 039	79.5	27.3	52 422	15 859
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bronford town	485	3 359	13.2	1 706	1 072	55	33	—	22	20 067	86.0	32.6	3 397	1 088
Clinton town	319	2 171	6.9	689	671	29	13	—	16	8 277	85.9	26.5	1 566	312
East Haven town	469	3 241	14.4	1 533	1 197	140	72	41	27	18 229	73.5	14.3	3 341	1 022
Guilford town	469	3 241	14.4	1 533	1 197	140	72	41	27	18 329	73.5	14.3	3 341	1 022
Homestead town	640	3 477	5.3	977	981	34	15	—	19	13 448	91.4	43.2	2 466	529
Madison town	348	2 930	9.9	786	958	73	16	—	57	10 388	92.7	45.6	2 060	470
Milford town	1 143	7 058	12.3	3 187	2 382	215	98	29	88	34 486	81.9	23.4	6 652	1 939
Milford city (remainder)	1 111	6 859	12.2	3 032	1 988	88	26	84	33	23 277	81.8	23.1	6 448	1 891
New Haven city	2 261	19 619	11.2	19 012	9 239	998	295	186	517	77 938	71.0	26.7	9 539	2 809
New Haven town	2 261	19 619	11.2	19 012	9 239	998	295	186	517	77 938	71.0	26.7	9 539	2 809
North Bronford town	348	2 212	8.1	726	722	39	39	—	—	8 665	84.2	25.3	1 759	389
North Haven town	425	3 344	15.4	1 359	994	13	7	—	6	15 777	82.5	26.3	2 956	1 046
Orange town	425	3 344	15.4	1 359	994	13	7	—	6	15 794	82.5	26		

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years Total and over	
		Total	Percent in private school		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 3—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.													
Wallingford town	1 015	6 280	12.1	2 444	1 903	102	57	15	30	27 967	80.2	22.5	5 197 1 317
Wallingford Center CDP	329	2 525	10.6	1 106	748	64	33	15	16	12 391	73.8	18.3	2 355 624
West Haven city	1 001	6 914	12.8	4 518	2 613	241	113	56	72	36 655	74.5	17.2	6 445 1 999
West Haven town	1 001	6 914	12.8	4 518	2 613	241	113	56	72	36 655	74.5	17.2	6 445 1 999
Milford city	1 143	7 058	12.3	3 187	2 382	215	98	29	88	34 486	81.9	23.4	6 652 1 939
District 4	11 996	80 907	16.5	36 166	26 653	2 500	1 001	344	1 155	374 698	79.3	34.0	56 532 18 064
COUNTY													
Fairfield County (pt.)	11 996	80 907	16.5	36 166	26 653	2 500	1 001	344	1 155	374 698	79.3	34.0	56 532 18 064
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bridgeport city	2 053	25 028	18.3	8 477	7 801	1 566	514	278	774	88 975	61.1	12.3	11 095 3 450
Bridgeport town	2 053	25 028	18.3	8 477	7 801	1 566	514	278	774	88 975	61.1	12.3	11 095 3 450
Oriental town	682	2 627	10.9	1 160	860	26	9	—	17	12 530	93.7	59.3	2 271 711
Oriental CDP	682	2 609	11.0	1 155	860	26	9	—	17	12 471	93.7	59.3	2 258 711
Fairfield town	1 491	6 614	16.2	5 402	3 293	115	63	13	39	36 898	86.6	40.9	6 409 2 235
Greenwich town	1 357	8 041	24.4	3 463	2 549	97	31	—	66	42 240	88.7	49.0	6 910 2 454
Monroe town (pt.)	572	2 878	9.8	777	808	16	—	9	7	9 762	89.0	36.0	1 726 330
New Canaan town	496	3 022	20.4	1 014	891	13	13	—	—	12 416	94.9	62.6	2 240 717
Norwalk city	1 591	10 215	12.2	5 454	3 267	250	141	26	83	55 487	79.5	29.5	8 066 2 376
Norwalk town	1 591	10 215	12.2	5 454	3 267	250	141	26	83	55 487	79.5	29.5	8 066 2 376
Stamford city	2 200	14 270	15.9	6 531	4 372	333	197	9	127	76 382	81.2	35.1	10 651 3 523
Stamford town	2 200	14 270	15.9	6 531	4 372	333	197	9	127	76 382	81.2	35.1	10 651 3 523
Trumbull town	877	4 899	13.7	2 228	1 593	55	26	9	20	22 210	83.8	36.0	4 031 1 261
Trumbull CDP	877	4 899	13.7	2 228	1 593	55	26	9	20	22 210	83.8	36.0	4 031 1 261
Westport town	677	3 313	11.6	1 660	1 219	29	7	—	22	17 798	93.0	60.5	3 133 1 007
Westport CDP (pt.)	677	3 313	11.6	1 660	1 219	29	7	—	22	17 781	93.0	60.5	3 133 1 007
District 5	12 796	86 082	14.1	34 108	27 957	2 911	1 181	416	1 314	364 873	79.2	26.9	61 828 16 141
COUNTY													
Fairfield County (pt.)	6 190	36 558	12.8	14 817	11 904	644	298	118	228	152 394	85.8	37.7	26 016 5 945
New Haven County (pt.)	6 606	49 524	15.1	19 291	16 053	2 267	883	298	1 086	212 479	74.5	19.1	35 812 10 196
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Ansonia city	435	2 630	16.9	988	768	77	35	7	35	12 361	72.8	12.5	2 400 751
Ansonia town	435	2 630	16.9	988	768	77	35	7	35	12 361	72.8	12.5	2 400 751
Bethel town	578	3 198	6.1	1 178	976	45	21	14	10	11 318	86.4	32.2	1 930 328
Brookfield town	274	2 365	9.7	926	785	29	10	6	13	9 391	90.5	41.2	1 651 290
Cheshire town	724	4 641	7.5	1 622	1 866	318	6	9	303	16 734	88.9	42.7	2 767 624
Dobnury city	1 342	9 187	19.0	4 814	3 249	239	114	69	56	43 761	76.5	26.9	6 743 1 715
Dobnury town	1 342	9 187	19.0	4 814	3 249	239	114	69	56	43 761	76.5	26.9	6 743 1 715
Derby city	221	1 417	17.4	859	487	61	9	42	10	8 749	71.8	15.1	1 484 500
Derby town	221	1 417	17.4	859	487	61	9	42	10	8 749	71.8	15.1	1 484 500
Meriden city	1 284	9 170	14.2	3 186	2 756	521	282	57	182	39 600	72.6	15.8	6 907 1 966
Meriden town	1 284	9 170	14.2	3 186	2 756	521	282	57	182	39 600	72.6	15.8	6 907 1 966
Monroe town (pt.)	52	366	3.8	104	122	—	—	—	—	1 081	90.6	36.8	209 36
Nougatuck borough	641	5 211	10.3	2 091	1 556	176	95	—	81	19 758	78.2	17.0	3 237 760
Nougatuck town	641	5 211	10.3	2 091	1 556	176	95	—	81	19 758	78.2	17.0	3 237 760
New Fairfield town	402	2 397	1.8	705	750	28	14	—	14	8 271	90.1	35.5	1 477 242
Newtown town	666	3 600	11.0	1 178	1 220	71	26	6	39	13 890	88.6	39.7	2 410 496
Ridgefield town	722	3 515	10.4	1 151	1 082	35	35	—	—	14 189	93.2	56.1	2 405 512
Seymour town	271	2 032	8.9	1 150	668	23	14	—	9	9 886	79.1	18.6	1 753 535
Shelton city	832	5 431	17.0	2 430	1 618	85	45	11	29	24 010	83.1	23.9	4 526 1 065
Shelton town	832	5 431	17.0	2 430	1 618	85	45	11	29	24 010	83.1	23.9	4 526 1 065
Southbury town (pt.)	116	569	4.0	201	158	9	—	—	9	1 733	88.0	42.5	226 87
Waterbury city	1 604	16 237	22.3	6 301	5 252	902	307	170	425	71 907	66.8	14.1	10 905 3 421
Waterbury town	1 604	16 237	22.3	6 301	5 252	902	307	170	425	71 907	66.8	14.1	10 905 3 421
Wilton town	539	2 698	11.6	891	889	88	25	12	51	10 875	94.7	62.2	1 833 455
Wolcott town	330	2 118	5.1	707	791	68	42	13	13	9 170	78.9	15.6	2 012 489
District 6	11 197	82 565	10.2	35 132	27 237	2 406	1 136	415	855	372 702	79.5	25.3	67 163 17 729
COUNTY													
Fairfield County (pt.)	41	402	19.9	178	146	18	18	—	—	2 026	93.0	40.1	359 92
Hartford County (pt.)	6 931	52 449	10.9	24 187	17 673	1 583	703	271	609	235 678	78.4	25.1	41 958 10 761
Litchfield County	3 822	26 949	9.1	9 549	8 505	746	398	123	225	118 556	80.9	25.0	21 788 5 853
New Haven County (pt.)	206	1 406	3.4	601	490	42	—	21	21	10 168	81.9	33.1	1 762 754
Tolland County (pt.)	197	1 359	7.7	617	423	17	17	—	—	6 274	82.9	21.9	1 296 269
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Avon town	274	2 195	13.1	712	600	45	23	—	22	9 939	92.7	52.4	1 897 531
Bristol city	1 134	8 492	12.3	3 841	2 959	339	172	50	117	40 959	75.0	15.4	7 140 1 749
Bristol town	1 134	8 492	12.3	3 841	2 959	339	172	50	117	40 959	75.0	15.4	7 140 1 749
Enfield town	993	6 806	7.6	2 947	2 143	251	111	48	92	30 655	78.4	17.6	6 260 1 312
Farmington town	521	2 857	8.6	1 441	785	—	—	—	—	14 831	88.9	43.6	2 667 751
New Britain city	1 047	10 477	17.0	6 795	4 171	658	246	137	275	49 478	64.7	16.7	7 324 2 394
New Britain town	1 047	10 477	17.0	6 795	4 171	658	246	137	275	49 478	64.7	16.7	7 324 2 394
New Milford town	719	4 133	6.2	1 164	1 274	186	132	10	44	15 292	87.2	30.9	2 532 448
Plymerville town	286	2 353	4.4	892	811	69	28	15	26	12 173	76.1	16.7	2 326 571
Plymouth town	389	1 902	6.8	678	590	39	9	15	15	7 798	74.7	13.8	1 459 425
Simsbury town	593	3 964	7.7	1 557	1 294	47	21	11	15	14 775	94.5	56.0	2 580 598
Southbury town (pt.)	206	1 406	3.4	601	490	42	—	21	21	10 168	81.9	33.1	1 762 754
Southington town	732	6 534	9.4	2 625	2 159	96	38	—	58	25 653	79.2	21.8	4 866 1 240
Suffield town	227	2 048	12.3	787	713	12	12	—	—	7 796	87.5	30.5	1 457 410
Torrington city	553	4 403	10.8	1 935	1 374	162	77	51	34	23 468	72.5	15.7	4 371 1 402
Torrington town	553	4 403	10.8	1 935	1 374	162	77	51	34	23 468	72.5	15.7	4 371 1 402
Watertown town	444	3 348	9.0	1 198	1 180	99	20	10	19	13 637	76.2	19.9	2 161 583
Winchester town	133	1 949	8.2	580	575	45	18	7	20	7 679	72.9	15.9	1 535 434
Windsor Locks town	239	1 597	3.6	783	545	33	22	7	4	8 703	77.3	16.3	1 792 506

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over			
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed							
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con. Windsor Locks CDP -----	239	1 597	3.6	783	545	33	22	7	4	8 703	77.3	16.3	1 792	506

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years			
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van			Total	Total	Total	Total
The State	2 616 747	69.0	60.9	1 788 693	5.4	1 673 442	88.9	11.2	3.9	1 937 128	1 526 052	1 129 095	59.3	
District 1	436 935	231 474	67.6	60.4	294 722	5.3	273 748	87.8	11.6	5.9	315 655	250 296	187 675	61.8
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.)	401 628	213 590	67.0	59.8	268 665	5.5	248 779	87.2	11.7	6.4	287 920	227 243	170 377	61.3
Middlesex County (pt.)	24 887	13 709	72.8	66.1	17 948	3.7	17 203	93.7	9.8	3.9	19 305	15 879	11 987	71.8
Tolland County (pt.)	10 420	5 175	78.1	70.8	8 109	2.9	7 766	94.4	10.4	1.4	8 430	7 174	5 311	59.0
Total	2 616 747	1 367 775	69.0	60.9	1 788 693	5.4	1 673 442	88.9	11.2	3.9	1 937 128	1 526 052	1 129 095	59.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town	13 400	6 927	70.1	63.5	9 393	4.2	8 807	96.5	8.8	3	10 152	8 233	5 962	85.8
Bloomfield town	16 186	8 801	67.9	61.0	10 959	4.7	10 202	91.2	9.7	5.5	11 712	9 471	7 203	70.2
Central Manchester CDP	25 158	13 379	71.0	64.4	17 836	3.9	16 890	89.8	13.7	3.1	18 878	11 189	11 227	72.3
Cromwell town	10 040	5 253	70.0	64.1	7 025	3.1	6 713	94.6	9.9	7.9	7 503	6 148	4 737	65.3
East Hampton town	8 030	3 997	79.3	71.9	6 219	4.3	6 036	91.7	8.4	1.3	6 466	5 566	4 76	58.5
East Hartford town	41 682	21 635	69.8	61.6	29 052	5.3	26 826	89.7	13.6	5.9	30 544	24 961	19 482	69.2
East Hartford CDP	41 682	21 635	66.3	59.9	29 052	5.3	26 826	89.7	13.6	5.9	30 544	24 961	19 482	69.2
East Windsor town	8 117	4 140	74.2	66.3	12 507	3.6	5 726	91.5	10.6	1.6	6 336	5 263	4 288	67.1
Glastonbury town	22 310	11 700	72.0	64.4	16 045	2.8	15 423	92.4	8.1	2.4	17 257	13 986	10 347	58.3
Hartford city	105 367	56 074	60.5	54.4	63 713	10.7	55 289	70.3	15.5	17.1	68 298	48 897	35 847	9 783
Hartford town	105 367	56 074	60.5	54.4	63 713	10.7	55 289	70.3	15.5	17.1	68 298	48 897	35 847	9 783
Manchester town	41 764	22 319	71.1	64.4	29 591	3.7	28 086	91.3	12.9	2.8	31 495	25 420	19 090	3 035
Manchester town	24 239	12 058	70.0	63.8	16 942	3.4	16 071	95.8	10.7	1.5	18 184	14 927	11 084	2 874
Newington town	24 239	12 058	70.0	63.8	16 942	3.4	16 071	95.8	10.7	1.5	18 184	14 927	11 084	2 874
Rocky Hill town	13 967	7 058	72.4	69.8	10 068	2.4	9 653	93.3	8.5	1.4	10 743	9 062	7 117	82.2
South Windsor town	17 153	8 207	79.6	72.7	13 648	2.3	13 13	94.9	10.1	2.4	14 506	9 476	7 110	12.1
West Hartford town	49 701	27 759	62.7	53.4	31 154	4.0	29 349	89.0	8.6	4.2	34 074	26 816	19 422	2 326
West Hartford CDP	49 701	27 759	62.7	53.4	31 154	4.0	29 349	89.0	8.6	4.2	34 074	26 816	19 422	2 326
Wethersfield town	21 523	11 705	61.5	53.8	13 226	3.5	12 497	91.8	11.5	3.7	14 575	8 434	5 558	8 860
Wethersfield CDP	21 523	11 705	61.5	53.8	13 226	3.5	12 497	91.8	11.5	3.7	14 575	8 434	5 558	8 860
Windsor town	22 063	11 540	71.7	62.9	15 767	4.6	14 748	92.9	10.9	2.9	16 789	13 530	10 356	60.5
District 2	433 858	220 370	70.4	61.9	291 699	5.4	283 769	89.2	13.0	1.2	332 788	255 617	186 509	33 032
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.)	69 458	36 352	70.2	64.4	48 624	4.2	45 784	89.8	10.9	1.5	53 335	41 762	31 090	4 653
New London County	200 834	99 432	72.3	65.6	127 836	6.0	130 451	87.3	13.3	1.1	151 678	118 087	87 198	15 769
Tolland County (pt.)	84 819	43 354	66.4	61 229	3.8	57 971	90.2	12.5	1.5	69 476	50 978	36 330	6 210	
Windham County	78 747	41 232	68.9	60.7	54 010	6.7	49 563	92.1	14.8	.7	58 299	44 790	31 891	6 400
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Colchester town	8 355	4 321	74.4	65.2	6 160	5.2	5 806	94.4	15.1	2.0	6 572	5 367	3 916	75.9
Connington town-Homestead CDP	5 753	2 928	73.8	54.0	2 245	8.6	3 995	89.3	18.3	1.9	4 589	3 451	2 657	1 382
Coventry town	12 390	6 371	67.8	67.8	5 967	4.5	5 682	95.3	14.6	1.0	6 382	5 125	3 893	65.5
East Lyme town	8 798	4 412	79.6	72.8	8 278	4.5	7 856	94.4	11.5	1.3	9 292	7 297	5 126	62.2
Ellington town	7 842	3 977	68.5	58.7	6 991	3.9	6 646	93.7	9.5	1.3	7 346	6 999	4 433	55.8
Griswold town	7 414	15 159	75.4	59.0	17 791	5.7	24 776	73.7	12.5	.9	16 708	4 391	3 283	52.6
Gratton town	12 192	6 458	70.5	60.7	9 533	9.4	7 575	95.2	14.8	.7	28 002	22 167	17 134	3 498
Lefford town	11 208	5 498	76.1	64.8	7 653	4.7	8 029	93.6	12.4	.3	9 004	6 072	5 560	60.9
Mansfield town	18 948	9 774	57.3	56.0	10 842	3.7	10 165	72.0	11.3	.9	16 104	7 302	4 035	57.4
Middletown city (pt.)	35 424	18 599	70.9	67.0	25 035	4.4	23 450	87.5	11.4	2.1	27 639	21 180	15 841	3 354
Middletown town-Homestead CDP	13 044	6 290	71.9	65.3	9 187	7.0	8 532	95.2	11.4	2.1	10 156	8 048	6 018	65.8
Men's Hill town	23 318	11 557	68.1	57.3	13 636	9.3	14 304	70.8	14.6	3.1	17 421	12 209	8 890	1 641
New London city	29 269	15 474	65.8	65.8	17 724	7.3	17 381	92.0	16.7	20 432	15 696	11 275	2 418	
Norwich city	29 269	15 474	65.8	65.8	18 724	7.3	17 381	92.0	16.7	20 432	15 696	11 275	2 418	
Plymouth town	10 665	5 481	70.1	59.4	7 384	8.0	6 769	94.2	17.5	7 802	6 189	4 585	67.2	
Stafford town	8 406	4 347	71.1	63.4	5 554	9.4	4 848	94.2	14.2	3.3	6 397	5 028	3 829	52.6
Stonington town	13 882	7 155	68.1	59.6	9 338	5.1	8 805	92.2	12.0	1.0	10 228	7 933	5 729	64.7

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over						Persons 16 years and over						Females with own children under 6 years					
	Labor force			Workers			Means of transportation to work			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Female	Percent unemployed		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Total	Percent in labor force		
District 2—Con. Con.																		
Stonington CDP	11	776	6 173	48.3	49.5	5 689	3.6	5 310	50.2	9.0	.7	10 528	3 456	922	169	37.3	32	
Tolland Town	8	219	4 083	79.8	6 550	1.7	6 320	95.2	14.0	1.7	7 012	5 683	4 347	758	71.4	699		
Vernon Town	23	778	12 405	75.3	17 875	3.5	16 973	93.1	12.6	2.7	18 715	15 203	11 438	1 838	67.9	1 600		
Wolfeboro Town	14	879	6 765	64.7	54.9	9 495	4.5	9 021	94.8	10.7	.8	10 465	8 177	6 041	1 821	62.5	721	
Willimantic CDP	11	874	6 418	64.2	59.2	7 608	6.6	6 946	87.0	16.0	2.0	8 699	6 143	3 864	1 845	65.6	700	
Windham Town	17	466	9 430	64.9	64.9	11 301	6.8	10 316	89.6	15.9	1.6	12 739	9 160	6 093	1 435	58.7	1 021	
District 3	439	672	233 069	67.9	60.3	297 972	5.6	275 079	88.6	11.0	3.5	321 419	249 778	182 447	31 287	58.1	23 417	
COUNTY																		
Fairfield County (pt.)	40	503	21 656	65.6	58.0	26 532	5.0	24 820	94.0	10.2	2.0	28 051	22 737	17 232	2 555	63.6	2 020	
Middlesex County (pt.)	21	047	10 690	74.2	65.8	15 611	4.5	14 678	93.9	10.4	1.0	16 833	13 475	9 847	1 722	61.0	1 304	
New Haven County (pt.)	378	122	260 723	67.8	60.3	255 629	5.7	235 581	87.8	11.1	3.8	276 535	213 566	155 368	27 010	57.3	20 093	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Bronford town	22	855	12 264	72.4	64.3	16 500	4.1	15 574	93.5	9.5	1.5	17 599	14 417	10 727	1 458	58.8	1 127	
Clinton town	9	765	5 005	75.9	68.1	7 399	4.9	6 912	94.3	11.5	2.8	7 869	6 232	4 578	800	61.9	619	
East Haven town	21	467	11 281	68.6	60.8	14 709	5.5	13 613	94.6	11.2	2.2	15 428	12 647	9 417	1 438	54.6	1 076	
East Haven CDP	21	457	11 281	68.6	60.8	14 709	5.5	13 613	94.6	11.2	2.2	15 428	12 647	9 417	1 438	54.6	1 076	
Gulfport town	15	410	7 971	74.5	65.8	11 486	3.7	10 838	93.0	9.0	1.0	12 288	8 885	7 034	1 253	65.0	965	
Hinden town	43	344	23 865	67.2	60.1	29 078	3.8	27 205	91.5	10.6	3.1	31 795	24 969	18 068	2 874	63.3	2 376	
Middleton town	12	155	6 762	67.0	57.1	8 133	4.6	7 684	87.5	10.3	1.8	8 980	6 875	5 025	751	53.8	505	
Milford town	40	328	20 997	70.2	61.8	28 296	5.5	26 283	92.9	10.0	2.8	30 393	24 094	18 236	2 809	60.2	2 137	
Milford city (remainder)	38	847	20 229	70.1	61.6	27 200	5.5	25 254	93.0	10.0	2.7	29 195	23 181	17 562	2 725	59.9	2 061	
New Haven city	102	837	55 556	62.5	56.7	64 126	9.3	56 338	70.9	13.5	9.3	70 928	49 160	34 412	8 138	50.5	5 256	
New Haven town	102	837	55 556	62.5	56.7	64 126	9.3	56 338	70.9	13.5	9.3	70 928	49 160	34 412	8 138	50.5	5 256	
North Branford town	10	182	5 163	74.8	67.2	7 596	2.8	7 232	95.9	6.9	2.2	8 100	6 507	4 819	753	61.1	572	
North Haven town	18	139	9 445	69.2	60.8	12 541	3.7	11 833	94.7	10.6	9.9	13 473	10 569	7 720	963	57.5	864	
North Haven CDP	18	136	9 444	69.3	60.8	12 541	3.7	11 833	94.7	10.6	9.9	13 490	10 586	7 720	963	57.5	864	
Orono town	10	327	5 297	66.6	56.4	6 861	3.2	6 537	93.6	6.6	1.6	7 345	5 896	4 290	642	53.4	458	
Orono CDP	10	327	5 297	66.6	56.4	6 861	3.2	6 537	93.6	6.6	1.6	7 345	5 896	4 290	642	53.4	458	
Stratford town	40	503	21 656	65.6	58.0	26 532	5.0	24 820	94.0	10.2	2.0	28 051	22 737	17 232	2 555	63.6	2 020	
Stratford CDP	40	503	21 656	65.6	58.0	26 532	5.0	24 820	94.0	10.2	2.0	28 051	22 737	17 232	2 555	63.6	2 020	
Wallingford town	32	379	16 889	71.5	62.8	23 097	4.5	21 640	95.3	9.2	5.5	24 387	19 594	14 453	2 430	63.1	916	
Wallingford CDP	14	381	7 591	69.9	60.9	10 041	5.1	9 371	94.1	10.6	9.9	10 490	8 211	6 213	1 013	56.9	916	
West Haven city	43	651	23 108	69.3	61.9	30 176	5.5	27 764	91.1	13.7	3.5	32 299	26 142	19 227	3 193	59.6	2 480	
West Haven town	43	651	23 108	69.3	61.9	30 176	5.5	27 764	91.1	13.7	3.5	32 299	26 142	19 227	3 193	59.6	2 480	
West Haven CDP	40	328	20 997	70.2	61.8	28 296	5.5	26 283	92.9	10.0	2.8	30 393	24 094	18 236	2 809	60.2	2 137	
District 4	438	765	233 101	68.0	58.9	298 189	5.8	276 091	82.4	10.3	9.5	318 171	250 974	188 359	31 800	54.3	22 165	
COUNTY																		
Fairfield County (pt.)	438	765	233 101	68.0	58.9	298 189	5.8	276 091	82.4	10.3	9.5	318 171	250 974	188 359	31 800	54.3	22 165	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Bridgeport city	108	353	58 167	64.6	57.2	69 874	10.6	60 875	86.0	16.6	6.4	72 471	56 300	41 540	9 474	58.8	7 045	
Bridgeport town	108	353	58 167	64.6	57.2	69 874	10.6	60 875	86.0	16.6	6.4	72 471	56 300	41 540	9 474	58.8	7 045	
Darien town	14	252	65.9	52.2	9 383	3.3	8 933	66.7	5.7	2.2	10 353	8 262	6 320	1 263	34.9	34.9		
Darien CDP	14	193	7 424	65.8	52.1	9 335	3.3	8 912	66.5	5.6	2.2	10 299	8 284	6 284	1 263	35.2	35.2	
Fairfield town	44	023	23 453	64.6	54.8	28 398	4.2	26 728	85.7	7.4	7.1	31 926	24 154	17 321	2 723	49.2	1 726	
Greenwich town	48	065	25 862	64.4	53.1	30 666	3.8	29 396	73.0	7.6	15.1	33 886	26 576	19 582	2 758	39.2	1 357	
Monroe town (pt.)	11	424	5 833	73.4	65.8	8 597	4.3	8 162	94.4	9.0	1.2	9 311	5 686	1 044	51.3	65.7	65.7	
New Canaan town	14	133	7 508	64.2	52.2	9 071	2.8	8 700	73.0	4.5	16.2	10 112	7 867	5 780	925	43.2	512	
New Canaan CDP	14	232	33 851	74.1	66.6	47 594	4.7	44 556	85.7	9.9	8.0	49 673	40 587	31 160	4 380	61.3	3 675	
Norwalk town	64	232	33 851	74.1	66.6	47 594	4.7	44 556	85.7	9.9	8.0	49 673	40 587	31 160	4 380	61.3	3 675	
Stamford town	88	353	46 903	71.6	63.2	63 226	5.1	59 125	80.2	10.0	11.1	66 890	53 710	41 201	6 337	59.4	4 732	
Stamford town	88	353	46 903	71.6	63.2	63 226	5.1	59 125	80.2	10.0	11.1	66 890	53 710	41 201	6 337	59.4	4 732	
Tunbull town	25	712	13 457	66.7	57.0	17 123	4.4	16 206	94.6	8.6	1.5	18 507	14 603	10 943	1 678	50.8	1 125	
Tunbull CDP	25	712	13 457	66.7	57.0	17 123	4.4	16 206	94.6	8.6	1.5	18 507	14 603	10 943	1 678	50.8	1 125	
Westport town	20	218	10 615	57.4	57.4	13 957	3.2	13 390	72.0	5.5	1.5	18 507	14 603	10 943	1 678	50.8	1 125	
Westport CDP (pt.)	20	201	10 603	57.4	57.4	13 951	3.2	13 384	72.0	5.5	1.5	18 507	14 603	10 943	1 678	50.8	1 125	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years						
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck or van			Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 weeks		Percent in labor force				
Percent in labor force	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck or van	Percent in carpools	Total	Percent in carpools	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force		
District 5	430 457	224 019	69.8	61.3	300 164	5.3	278 421	92.4	10.8	2.4	320 553	256 205	190 610	34 280	57.2	25 533	
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	179 227	91 933	71.8	62.1	128 675	4.5	120 608	90.9	9.4	3.4	138 882	110 423	81 644	14 266	53.1	9 658	
New Haven County (pt.)	251 230	132 086	68.3	60.7	171 489	5.9	157 813	93.6	11.8	1.6	181 671	145 782	108 966	20 014	60.2	15 875	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Ansonia city	14 443	7 679	67.2	60.9	9 683	7.6	8 780	93.1	10.2	1.6	10 226	8 203	6 302	1 203	62.3	938	
Ansonia town	14 443	6 892	67.2	65.0	10 122	5.1	9 529	93.5	8.6	2.6	10 734	8 736	6 395	1 203	62.3	938	
Bethel town	5 577	7 757	74.9	65.4	8 253	4.1	7 828	92.3	8.8	2.0	8 913	7 132	5 256	1 185	49.7	720	
Brookfield town	11 2034	9 819	66.1	62.4	13 372	3.5	12 676	93.0	5.3	1.2	15 037	11 343	8 297	1 533	59.8	1 121	
Cheshire town	20 234	27 266	71.7	64.3	37 805	5.4	34 907	92.4	13.1	2.5	40 615	32 416	23 828	4 124	60.2	3 188	
Donbury city	52 753	27 266	71.7	64.3	5 023	7.2	6 371	94.6	13.7	1.8	7 404	5 983	4 566	613	56.8	1 491	
Donbury town	10 182	5 316	68.9	59.6	7 023	7.2	6 371	94.6	13.7	1.8	7 404	5 983	4 566	613	56.8	1 491	
Derby city	10 187	5 316	68.9	59.6	7 023	7.2	6 371	94.6	13.7	1.8	7 404	5 983	4 566	613	56.8	1 491	
Derby town	46 444	24 730	69.0	61.3	31 989	5.1	29 846	93.9	11.2	.8	33 623	27 458	21 093	3 901	66.0	3 349	
Meriden city	46 444	24 730	69.0	61.3	31 989	5.1	29 846	93.9	11.2	.8	33 623	27 458	21 093	3 901	66.0	3 349	
Meriden town	1 344	678	73.9	60.8	9 933	3.8	9 744	96.1	11.2	.8	1 088	898	710	1 104	53.8	70	
Monroe town (pt.)	23 372	12 256	72.9	64.2	17 025	5.2	15 774	95.6	12.3	.7	17 813	14 739	11 277	2 301	62.8	1 853	
Naugatuck town	23 372	14 353	71.5	62.1	17 025	5.2	15 774	95.6	12.3	.7	17 813	14 739	11 277	2 301	62.8	1 853	
New Fairfield town	9 793	4 915	72.8	64.0	7 130	4.7	6 703	94.4	11.0	2.1	7 684	4 433	3 827	53.0	54.6	883	
Newtown town	16 104	8 072	70.8	60.9	11 802	4.6	10 606	94.0	7.1	1.0	12 281	8 882	1 358	53.2	883	773	
Ridgefield town	16 417	8 501	73.5	62.1	12 034	2.8	11 557	88.1	7.0	5.1	12 969	10 254	7 740	2 358	45.5	591	
Seymour town	11 544	5 950	70.2	63.7	8 084	4.7	7 599	95.1	10.0	1.5	8 582	7 113	5 509	812	53.8	568	
Shelton city	27 975	14 353	71.5	71.5	62.1	19 971	4.4	18 683	95.0	9.8	1.0	21 383	17 176	13 136	2 090	57.1	1 568
Shelton town	27 975	14 353	71.5	71.5	62.1	19 971	4.4	18 683	95.0	9.8	1.0	21 383	17 176	13 136	2 090	57.1	1 568
Southbury town (pt.)	1 988	1 078	70.0	69.0	1 392	2.4	1 355	96.8	5.7	1.5	1 555	1 246	842	256	47.7	140	
Watertown city	85 804	46 324	65.0	55.0	55 713	7.8	49 838	91.4	15.2	3.2	58 385	46 229	34 689	6 609	54.7	4 864	
Watertown town	12 497	6 507	68.0	55.3	8 494	3.8	7 032	79.7	4.1	10.4	9 462	5 319	877	83.3	49.6	4 864	
Wilton town	10 912	5 590	73.0	64.6	9 790	5.8	7 333	96.4	9.6	4.4	8 406	6 868	4 991	740	67.8	709	
Wolcott town	7 330	3 073	57.4	61.4	305 947	4.7	286 334	92.9	10.4	1.4	328 542	263 182	193 495	31 621	62.4	25 686	
District 6	437 060	225 742	70.1	62.7													
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	2 275	1 141	70.6	60.8	1 606	1.5	1 545	88.3	14.0	6.1	1 769	1 311	971	114	46.5	45	
Hartford County (pt.)	278 632	143 391	70.7	63.6	196 645	4.8	184 057	93.6	10.5	1.6	210 443	162 616	126 616	20 252	63.2	1 499	
Litchfield County	137 667	71 068	71.5	63.2	98 059	4.7	91 914	91.5	10.5	1.0	105 088	84 914	60 098	10 296	62.4	8 495	
New Haven County (pt.)	1 156	6 069	46.5	38.1	4 203	4.2	3 991	92.8	7.6	.8	4 184	4 708	3 155	538	329	318	
Tolland County (pt.)	7 330	3 073	57.4	61.4							5 138	3 976	2 702	421	52.5	318	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Avon town	11 226	5 794	68.6	56.7	7 700	2.1	7 447	94.3	5.5	1.3	8 583	6 556	5 139	680	51.0	460	
Bristol city	48 582	25 326	72.0	64.9	34 948	5.3	32 377	94.5	11.3	1.0	36 714	30 325	22 719	3 575	70.5	3 208	
Bristol town	36 236	17 977	71.1	67.7	25 679	5.0	24 284	95.2	11.9	1.3	36 714	30 325	22 719	3 575	70.5	3 208	
Enfield town	16 700	8 853	69.6	62.4	11 612	3.5	10 978	93.8	6.0	1.7	12 635	10 422	7 585	1 212	57.3	852	
Farmington town	61 075	32 463	65.3	58.2	39 809	7.9	36 062	90.3	14.2	3.0	42 272	32 887	24 043	4 382	59.4	3 460	
New Britain city	61 075	32 463	65.3	58.2	39 809	7.9	36 062	90.3	14.2	3.0	42 272	32 887	24 043	4 382	59.4	3 460	
New Britain town	18 047	9 213	75.8	66.2	13 667	4.9	12 777	93.3	10.8	1.0	16 634	8 631	7 179	1 377	62.1	3 460	
New Milford town	14 158	7 421	73.0	66.5	10 295	4.8	9 674	96.1	10.5	.3	10 763	8 996	7 097	982	60.6	616	
Plainville town	9 157	4 642	72.3	63.9	6 623	3.7	6 181	95.2	8.4	.1	7 036	5 682	4 174	782	60.6	616	
Plymouth town	7 330	3 073	57.4	61.4													
Southbury town (pt.)	11 213	8 943	72.5	63.8	12 459	2.6	11 984	92.5	6.2	2.6	13 536	10 654	7 914	1 158	52.6	798	
Southington town	11 156	6 069	46.5	38.1	5 186	4.6	4 827	92.8	7.6	2.6	13 536	10 654	7 914	1 158	52.6	798	
Suffield town	30 450	15 714	73.3	65.6	22 296	3.8	21 010	96.0	8.8	2.6	13 536	10 654	7 914	1 158	52.6	798	
Torrington town	27 254	14 422	69.7	60.3	59.1	2.0	5 921	90.3	7.1	1.3	6 840	5 355	3 839	622	58.7	479	
Torrington town	14 254	8 363	63.9	61.3	18 444	5.1	17 204	93.4	11.2	.8	19 777	16 315	11 988	1 908	65.9	1 707	
Watertown town	16 204	8 478	67.7	64.5	11 677	5.1	10 820	94.8	12.0	1.2	17 204	13 943	10 111	1 908	65.9	1 707	
Winchester town	10 157	5 161	73.5	63.9	5 233	4.6	4 087	92.4	14.2	1.0	7 055	5 675	4 135	1 908	65.9	1 707	
Windsor Locks town	10 157	5 161	73.5	66.6	7 424	4.6	6 992	93.5	12.2	2.2	8 009	6 471	5 027	603	67.3	67.3	
Windsor Locks (D/P)																	

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation		Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
The State	2 136 889	6.4	2.7	3.7	1.6	2.9	417 404	18.7	13.7	11.5	49.3	82.6	31.3	81.3
District 1	354 637	6.5	2.9	4.8	2.0	3.7	71 959	18.8	13.4	11.7	46.3	82.4	35.0	81.0
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.)	324 813	6.6	2.9	5.0	2.1	3.9	67 245	19.1	13.6	11.8	45.8	81.9	34.8	80.5
Middlesex County (pt.)	20 425	5.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	2.0	3 721	15.9	11.9	10.3	55.5	87.5	34.4	86.4
Tolland County (pt.)	9 399	5.0	2.1	1.5	.6	.9	993	11.6	6.6	8.9	52.1	86.1	55.0	84.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town	10 722	5.7	2.1	3.9	1.3	3.4	2 559	13.7	8.9	7.0	48.2	87.1	13.3	85.9
Bloomfield town	12 257	6.0	1.9	5.1	2.0	4.1	3 355	20.3	13.9	11.6	56.4	85.8	43.2	84.9
Central Manchester COP	19 987	7.2	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.3	4 978	20.6	15.2	13.5	57.4	88.0	41.3	86.6
Cromwell town	8 016	4.9	1.6	2.5	.8	1.9	1 737	12.9	9.3	8.3	53.6	87.1	21.2	86.0
East Hampton town	6 950	4.9	1.1	2.3	.9	1.9	837	16.8	12.2	11.8	72.1	88.7	56.9	88.2
East Hartford town	33 563	7.1	2.8	4.5	1.6	3.5	7 406	17.2	12.8	9.7	52.0	86.3	36.9	84.6
East Hartford COP	33 563	7.1	2.8	4.5	1.6	3.5	7 406	17.2	12.8	9.7	52.0	86.3	36.9	84.6
East Windsor town	6 747	5.4	1.9	3.5	1.5	2.5	1 036	15.7	9.2	10.6	50.1	87.8	13.3	86.8
Glastonbury town	18 958	3.4	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	3 147	14.4	10.7	8.9	54.4	83.1	38.9	82.5
Hartford city	89 886	9.7	5.5	9.4	4.0	7.3	12 958	27.1	18.7	18.5	33.8	72.4	30.9	70.3
Hartford town	89 886	9.7	5.5	9.4	4.0	7.3	12 958	27.1	18.7	18.5	33.8	72.4	30.9	70.3
Manchester town	33 460	6.1	2.2	3.1	1.5	2.3	7 410	19.7	14.4	12.6	55.3	87.3	42.9	86.0
Newington town	19 009	5.8	2.1	3.4	1.5	2.6	4 692	15.6	10.0	10.0	55.3	87.1	51.5	85.8
Newington COP	19 009	5.8	2.1	3.4	1.5	2.6	4 692	15.6	10.0	10.0	55.3	87.1	51.5	85.8
Rocky Hill town	11 119	5.1	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1 757	11.7	9.0	5.2	67.5	89.2	47.7	88.8
South Windsor town	15 413	4.6	1.1	2.0	.9	1.5	1 609	11.7	8.5	6.6	63.0	87.8	48.9	87.0
West Hartford town	36 166	4.5	1.7	3.7	1.3	2.9	12 083	17.4	12.4	10.5	51.2	81.3	39.6	80.5
Wethersfield town	15 689	5.7	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.9	5 594	18.4	13.9	10.3	46.1	81.5	35.5	80.3
Wethersfield COP	15 689	5.7	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.9	5 594	18.4	13.9	10.3	46.1	81.5	35.5	80.3
Windsor town	18 076	5.0	1.9	2.8	1.3	2.1	3 332	19.5	15.2	11.2	52.9	86.2	37.4	85.1
District 2	351 630	7.2	2.7	2.9	1.5	2.0	60 595	19.3	14.2	11.5	52.3	82.7	30.7	81.3
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.)	56 265	5.6	1.8	3.0	1.3	2.2	11 082	16.9	11.8	9.9	60.0	84.9	48.6	83.9
New London County	155 227	8.0	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.0	28 356	19.3	14.3	11.5	51.3	82.2	26.7	80.6
Tolland County (pt.)	74 649	5.3	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	9 398	19.9	14.5	11.7	55.2	81.8	27.3	80.9
Windham County	65 489	8.7	3.7	3.4	1.8	2.5	11 759	21.1	15.9	13.0	48.2	83.1	30.4	81.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Colchester town	7 183	6.3	2.2	4.0	1.8	3.4	928	18.9	16.8	12.9	49.9	85.8	26.9	84.5
Conniving Towers-Nouithus Park COP	3 458	6.8	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.7	140	32.1	32.1	12.9	47.2	65.4	20.0	64.8
Coventry town	6 908	5.9	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.0	812	16.9	12.4	10.6	54.9	86.1	22.8	85.3
East Lyme town	9 708	6.2	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	1 632	9.3	9.3	3.7	49.2	84.0	19.3	82.9
Ellington town	7 818	4.3	1.0	.9	.4	.8	971	17.1	14.4	9.2	68.3	88.0	29.0	87.4
Griswold town	6 547	12.0	4.0	4.3	2.0	3.3	1 125	20.8	13.0	14.4	55.0	82.2	27.3	80.0
Groton town	22 191	7.2	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	3 624	20.9	16.5	10.5	49.0	80.2	38.7	78.5
Killingly town	10 049	9.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	1 801	19.9	15.1	11.3	53.9	85.2	36.1	83.4
Ledyard town	9 420	6.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	915	20.0	17.7	11.6	60.6	80.4	36.9	79.8
Mansfield town	17 098	3.4	1.0	1.1	.5	.9	1 521	15.3	12.7	7.3	48.6	62.5	45.6	62.1
Middletown city (pt.)	29 239	5.5	1.8	3.2	1.5	2.4	4 907	18.9	12.9	11.0	59.1	84.8	58.6	83.7
Middletown town (pt.)	29 239	5.5	1.8	3.2	1.5	2.4	4 907	18.9	12.9	11.0	59.1	84.8	58.6	83.7
Montville town	11 132	7.6	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.1	1 458	15.9	12.3	11.4	44.9	83.9	24.6	82.1
New London city	17 371	10.4	4.3	3.8	2.0	2.4	3 404	21.0	15.4	13.6	49.5	78.5	22.1	76.6
New London town	17 371	10.4	4.3	3.8	2.0	2.4	3 404	21.0	15.4	13.6	49.5	78.5	22.1	76.6
Norwich city	22 812	10.9	4.9	4.0	2.2	2.7	5 334	21.2	15.1	12.0	47.6	83.1	21.5	80.5
Norwich town	22 812	10.9	4.9	4.0	2.2	2.7	5 334	21.2	15.1	12.0	47.6	83.1	21.5	80.5
Plainfield town	9 052	11.5	5.0	3.9	2.2	2.5	1 377	22.6	16.5	13.2	50.4	83.9	32.0	81.1
Stafford town	7 053	7.4	2.9	2.0	.6	1.8	1 296	19.2	12.6	12.3	53.6	85.7	15.0	83.7
Stonington town	11 006	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	2 707	18.4	12.2	11.2	52.8	83.2	14.3	81.9
Storrs COP	11 169	2.0	.5	.6	.3	.5	607	12.0	10.5	7.9	35.2	50.6	34.5	50.3
Tolland town	7 609	4.5	1.0	1.4	.3	1.4	601	29.6	18.3	18.5	70.2	86.3	—	85.8
Vernon town	20 195	6.5	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.5	3 296	22.7	16.8	13.5	51.5	89.2	26.0	87.8
Waterford town	11 278	4.9	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	2 929	18.4	14.0	10.9	59.0	81.6	58.9	80.8
Willimantic COP	9 780	7.7	4.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	1 959	24.6	17.4	16.2	37.4	78.9	23.3	76.7
Windham town	14 434	7.8	3.7	3.8	1.8	3.0	2 712	22.7	15.7	15.9	41.7	79.0	28.9	77.0
District 3	358 207	6.8	3.0	3.8	1.7	2.9	75 285	18.9	13.7	11.5	47.7	81.8	25.7	80.4
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	30 717	6.3	2.6	3.2	1.4	2.6	9 475	16.0	11.8	9.1	49.9	84.5	24.7	83.1
Middlesex County (pt.)	18 202	5.7	1.7	2.6	1.1	1.7	2 661	15.9	12.3	9.6	61.2	84.6	43.2	83.7
New Haven County (pt.)	309 288	6.9	3.1	3.9	1.8	3.0	63 149	19.4	14.1	11.9	46.8	81.4	25.2	79.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bronford town	18 621	6.4	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	4 032	16.3	12.8	10.6	57.0	85.5	25.3	84.5
Clinton town	8 503	6.2	1.8	2.8	1.1	2.1	1 210	15.8	10.0	11.2	62.0	85.9	40.2	84.9
East Haven town	17 423	8.9	4.3	4.6	2.3	3.8	3 936	21.7	15.1	11.7	42.7	85.3	13.5	83.1
East Haven COP	17 423	8.9	4.3	4.6	2.3	3.8	3 936	21.7	15.1	11.7	42.7	85.3	13.5	83.1
Guilford town	13 398	4.2	1.4	1.2	.7	.6	1 867	15.9	14.6	7.7	60.5	83.4	32.3	82.9
Hamden town	32 910	5.8	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	9 700	18.4	13.5	11.0	52.0	84.6	19.0	83.5
Modisan town	10 174	4.2	1.5	1.3	.9	1.0	1 846	10.5	9.5	2.3	54.2	77.9	18.0	77.5
Milford town	33 326	6.0	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.1	6 573	15.6	12.0	9.2	47.1	83.9	19.8	82.6
Milford city (remainder)	32 065	6.0	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.1	6 353	15.2	11.8	9.1	47.4	83.7	19.8	82.4
New Haven city	86 047	8.8	4.5	5.9	2.6	4.6	14 799	28.0	20.0	17.4	40.6	74.6	26.9	72.8
New Haven town	86 047	8.8	4.5	5.9	2.6	4.6	14 799	28.0	20.0	17.4	40.6	74.6	26.9	72.8
North Branford town	8 920	5.1	2.2	3.2	.9	2.7	1 241	17.6	11.5	12.8	43.5	83.8	49.4	82.0
North Haven town	14 187	5.7	2.1	4.5	1.6	3.5	3 793	17.8	11.4	10.3	57.4	84.6	46.7	83.6
North Haven COP	14 204	5.7	2.1	4.4	1.6	3.5	3 793	17.8	11.4	10.3	57.4	84.6	46.7	83.6
Orange town	8 188	5.9	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	2 036	12.6						

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years					Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over					Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation							
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
Wallingford Center CDP	11 460	7.7	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	2 600	16.7	13.2	10.0	52.8	87.3	15.8	85.7	
West Haven city	35 513	7.2	3.2	4.7	1.7	3.8	7 432	16.6	10.9	12.3	45.1	83.8	22.9	82.0	
West Haven town	35 513	7.2	3.2	4.7	1.7	3.8	7 432	16.6	10.9	12.3	45.1	83.8	22.9	82.0	
Milford city	33 326	6.0	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.1	6 573	15.6	12.0	9.2	47.1	83.9	19.8	82.6	
District 4	360 776	5.7	2.5	4.3	1.7	3.5	71 918	18.6	13.6	11.8	46.8	80.7	31.9	79.6	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	360 776	5.7	2.5	4.3	1.7	3.5	71 918	18.6	13.6	11.8	46.8	80.7	31.9	79.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bridgeport city	87 689	8.8	4.4	8.1	2.9	6.8	18 117	25.7	18.2	16.4	40.8	80.3	30.3	78.3	
Bridgeport town	87 689	8.8	4.4	8.1	2.9	6.8	18 117	25.7	18.2	16.4	40.8	80.3	30.3	78.3	
Darien town	11 890	3.9	1.2	1.2	.9	.8	2 241	11.4	9.1	6.3	60.9	74.6	35.7	74.5	
Darien COP	11 831	3.9	1.3	1.3	.9	.8	2 241	11.4	9.1	6.3	60.9	74.6	35.7	74.4	
Fairfield town	34 816	4.6	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.6	8 353	14.4	10.4	8.9	50.9	78.2	32.5	77.5	
Greenwich town	38 663	3.7	1.5	2.1	.9	1.6	8 860	14.9	11.1	8.6	47.0	75.8	36.8	75.0	
Monroe town (pt.)	10 195	5.3	2.1	3.7	1.2	3.1	1 210	13.2	12.5	9.3	47.3	83.6	45.2	82.1	
New Canaan town	11 678	2.2	.4	1.6	.3	1.3	2 265	12.3	9.7	6.8	65.3	73.7	42.9	73.6	
Norwalk city	54 337	5.8	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.4	9 365	18.0	12.7	11.2	54.1	85.7	27.5	84.8	
Norwalk town	54 337	5.8	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.4	9 365	18.0	12.7	11.2	54.1	85.7	27.5	84.8	
Stamford city	73 999	5.2	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.4	13 605	19.3	14.6	13.0	44.9	83.6	32.4	82.5	
Stamford town	73 999	5.2	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.4	13 605	19.3	14.6	13.0	44.9	83.6	32.4	82.5	
Trumbull town	20 682	4.3	1.7	2.6	1.1	2.1	4 742	16.6	12.4	10.3	48.6	80.9	29.4	80.1	
Trumbull CDP	20 682	4.3	1.7	2.6	1.1	2.1	4 742	16.6	12.4	10.3	48.6	80.9	29.4	80.1	
Westport town	16 827	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	3 160	12.0	10.2	8.6	64.4	77.2	53.6	77.0	
Westport CDP (pt.)	16 810	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	3 160	12.0	10.2	8.6	64.4	77.3	53.6	77.1	
District 5	355 870	6.3	2.6	3.4	1.6	2.6	65 349	18.9	14.1	11.7	48.8	83.6	30.5	82.2	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	153 278	4.5	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.9	22 079	17.3	13.3	10.1	51.8	82.4	35.1	81.5	
New Haven County (pt.)	202 592	7.6	3.4	4.2	2.0	3.1	43 270	19.7	14.5	12.5	47.5	84.4	28.9	82.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ansonia city	11 335	7.3	4.0	3.4	1.6	2.6	3 084	18.0	12.5	11.1	43.6	84.7	21.5	82.7	
Ansonia town	11 335	7.3	4.0	3.4	1.6	2.6	3 084	18.0	12.5	11.1	43.6	84.7	21.5	82.7	
Bethel town	11 771	4.1	1.4	2.1	.8	1.6	1 604	18.6	15.7	8.1	56.8	84.9	19.4	84.2	
Brookfield town	9 890	3.8	1.3	1.6	.9	.9	1 144	13.9	11.1	8.7	54.0	82.5	37.0	81.8	
Cheshire town	15 635	4.5	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	2 623	15.7	11.6	9.8	58.5	82.9	42.9	82.1	
Danbury city	43 739	5.7	2.1	3.7	1.1	3.3	7 009	21.0	15.5	12.1	56.4	85.0	47.0	83.8	
Danbury town	43 739	5.7	2.1	3.7	1.1	3.3	7 009	21.0	15.5	12.1	56.4	85.0	47.0	83.8	
Derby city	7 883	6.5	2.8	4.7	1.1	4.4	2 060	28.2	16.7	19.0	47.3	86.5	—	84.8	
Derby town	7 883	6.5	2.8	4.7	1.1	4.4	2 060	28.2	16.7	19.0	47.3	86.5	—	84.8	
Meriden city	37 571	7.6	3.4	4.7	2.1	3.5	7 930	22.7	17.8	12.7	48.1	85.3	29.7	83.7	
Meriden town	37 571	7.6	3.4	4.7	2.1	3.5	7 930	22.7	17.8	12.7	48.1	85.3	29.7	83.7	
Monroe town (pt.)	1 238	1.7	.5	.5	.5	.5	106	5.7	5.7	—	38.1	80.0	—	79.2	
Naugatuck borough	19 596	6.6	2.2	3.0	1.2	2.1	3 656	15.5	11.2	9.8	60.9	86.5	42.6	85.3	
Naugatuck town	19 596	6.6	2.2	3.0	1.2	2.1	3 656	15.5	11.2	9.8	60.9	86.5	42.6	85.3	
New Fairfield town	8 652	5.4	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	1 141	23.0	14.3	13.5	51.7	82.1	35.2	81.1	
Newtown town	13 612	3.9	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.5	1 691	16.2	12.4	10.7	52.5	82.3	35.3	81.5	
Ridgefield town	14 583	2.8	1.0	1.1	.6	.8	1 779	10.2	9.1	4.4	54.7	80.2	26.8	79.8	
Seymour town	9 518	7.3	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.4	2 004	16.4	12.9	9.6	54.4	84.9	31.7	83.5	
Shelton city	23 441	5.3	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.9	3 826	17.1	12.5	11.8	41.6	84.8	27.9	83.1	
Shelton town	23 441	5.3	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.9	3 826	17.1	12.5	11.8	41.6	84.8	27.9	83.1	
Southbury town (pt.)	1 689	1.3	.4	—	—	—	154	14.3	8.4	8.4	36.4	82.1	—	81.5	
Waterbury city	67 672	9.8	4.8	5.7	2.9	4.2	16 603	21.1	15.4	14.1	41.5	83.1	25.6	80.6	
Waterbury town	67 672	9.8	4.8	5.7	2.9	4.2	16 603	21.1	15.4	14.1	41.5	83.1	25.6	80.6	
Wilton town	10 697	2.7	.9	.6	.4	.4	1 518	14.3	11.2	8.8	56.3	76.7	54.3	76.3	
Wolcott town	9 256	6.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.1	1 525	15.4	11.9	10.6	46.4	85.8	24.7	84.4	
District 6	355 769	5.9	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.4	72 298	18.0	13.1	11.0	53.7	84.8	33.4	83.6	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 914	5.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	.4	361	18.3	11.9	11.1	34.4	83.6	—	82.1	
Hartford County (pt.)	229 830	5.9	2.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	44 061	18.7	13.4	11.6	50.7	84.8	31.0	83.6	
Litchfield County	112 730	6.1	1.8	2.9	1.1	2.3	23 238	17.0	12.4	10.3	60.2	85.2	40.3	84.1	
New Haven County (pt.)	6 215	4.9	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	3 815	17.6	14.0	9.7	44.9	80.3	26.8	79.2	
Tolland County (pt.)	5 080	6.4	2.0	1.5	.5	1.3	823	13.2	9.4	6.2	57.4	82.3	64.0	80.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avon town	9 359	3.8	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.5	1 705	11.7	10.0	6.7	55.6	79.6	17.8	79.3	
Bristol city	40 140	7.0	3.0	3.6	1.7	2.6	7 875	20.3	14.0	13.1	50.1	87.1	27.0	85.5	
Bristol town	40 140	7.0	3.0	3.6	1.7	2.6	7 875	20.3	14.0	13.1	50.1	87.1	27.0	85.5	
Enfield town	29 745	6.8	2.6	4.4	1.6	3.3	4 616	20.0	14.4	10.2	50.9	86.1	33.1	84.6	
Formington town	13 536	4.9	2.1	2.5	1.5	2.0	2 892	15.0	12.2	8.7	46.5	83.8	33.3	82.7	
New Britain city	47 673	7.1	3.5	4.6	2.0	3.6	12 207	22.8	15.5	13.6	42.3	83.0	21.9	81.3	
New Britain town	47 873	7.1	3.5	4.6	2.0	3.6	12 207	22.8	15.5	13.6	42.3	83.0	21.9	81.3	
New Milford town	15 873	5.5	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	1 897	14.8	10.9	7.7	54.7	85.7	49.7	84.5	
Plymerville town	11 653	6.2	2.7	3.8	1.5	3.0	2 291	14.1	11.8	7.4	48.1	88.4	39.2	86.5	
Plymouth town	7 610	6.4	1.6	4.0	1.2	3.4	1 499	22.1	16.5	13.1	66.3	86.0	35.6	85.3	
Simsbury town	14 958	3.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	2 058	14.3	11.2	6.9	64.2	81.8	56.1	81.4	
Southbury town (pt.)	6 215	4.9	2.4	3.1	1.3	1.9	3 815	17.6	14.0	9.7	44.9	80.3	26.8	79.2	
Southington town	25 735	5.3	1.4	2.9	1.2	2.5	4 495	19.0	13.8	12.4	64.4	85.0	49.4	84.3	
Suffield town	7 528	5.6	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.6	1 484	15.4	11.0	10.2	55.6	80.9	34.7	80.0	
Torrington city	20 951	7.9	2.3	3.1	1.2	2.6	5 740	18.1	11.7	12.4	59.5	86.2	31.3	84.8	
Torrington town	20 951	7.9	2.3	3.1	1.2	2.6	5 740	18.1	11.7	12.4	59.5	86.2	31.3	84.8	
Watertown town	13 448	5.7</													

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
						Income in 1989 below poverty level											
						All ages		Related children		Persons 65 years and over							
						Number		Number		Number							
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds												Percent of all families	
																Number	
The State -----	20 189	41 721	49 199	23 796	3 188 125	217 347	6.8	76 572	10.4	50 309	9.8	30 010	7.2	43 965	5.0		
District 1 -----	18 644	39 961	47 493	23 797	531 245	49 298	9.3	19 073	15.7	12 561	14.7	5 280	7.3	10 399	7.3		
COUNTY																	
Hartford County (pt.) -----	18 530	39 020	46 717	23 460	487 448	48 227	9.9	18 792	16.9	12 345	15.8	5 098	7.6	10 236	7.8		
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	19 814	47 177	53 445	28 075	30 011	652	2.2	180	2.7	127	2.7	113	3.0	97	1.1		
Tolland County (pt.) -----	20 182	53 254	56 516	30 529	13 786	419	3.0	101	2.7	89	3.4	69	6.9	66	1.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Berlin town -----	19 974	49 004	55 627	18 922	16 658	472	2.8	108	2.9	87	3.3	161	6.3	127	2.7		
Bloomfield town -----	22 478	47 853	56 541	24 784	18 891	781	4.1	124	3.4	74	2.9	348	10.4	148	2.8		
Central Manchester CDP -----	16 905	37 664	42 363	24 365	30 715	1 306	4.3	355	5.6	217	5.2	306	6.1	214	2.6		
Cromwell town -----	20 518	46 970	54 759	29 802	11 731	306	2.6	100	4.1	82	5.0	46	2.6	47	1.5		
East Hampton town -----	19 123	48 000	53 480	29 250	10 130	94	.9	—	—	—	—	15	1.8	—	—		
East Hartford town -----	16 575	36 584	42 853	23 226	49 604	2 683	5.4	785	8.2	437	6.8	505	6.8	546	4.0		
East Hartford CDP -----	16 575	36 584	42 853	23 226	49 604	2 683	5.4	785	8.2	437	6.8	505	6.8	546	4.0		
East Windsor town -----	17 388	40 888	47 255	29 907	9 799	481	4.9	122	6.0	62	4.7	110	10.6	97	3.8		
Glastonbury town -----	26 073	57 464	66 064	31 064	27 666	651	2.4	154	2.4	145	3.0	156	5.0	88	1.1		
Hartford city -----	11 081	22 140	24 774	17 095	132 294	36 397	27.5	16 054	43.6	10 541	41.3	2 269	17.5	8 086	25.7		
Hartford town -----	11 081	22 140	24 774	17 095	132 294	36 397	27.5	16 054	43.6	10 541	41.3	2 269	17.5	8 086	25.7		
Manchester town -----	18 654	40 290	46 136	25 389	50 697	1 964	3.9	548	5.0	350	4.7	426	5.7	312	2.2		
Newington town -----	19 668	45 481	50 916	25 795	28 636	513	1.8	77	1.4	49	1.2	140	3.0	81	1.0		
Newington CDP -----	19 668	45 481	50 916	25 795	28 636	513	1.8	77	1.4	49	1.2	140	3.0	81	1.0		
Rocky Hill town -----	21 918	48 125	56 396	34 500	15 487	455	2.9	119	4.1	92	4.8	45	2.6	66	1.6		
South Windsor town -----	22 823	57 606	60 745	37 571	21 897	313	1.4	54	1.0	40	1.1	87	5.4	62	1.0		
West Hartford town -----	26 943	49 642	60 518	28 389	57 869	2 103	3.6	394	3.4	291	3.4	498	4.1	347	2.1		
West Hartford CDP -----	26 943	49 642	60 518	28 389	57 869	2 103	3.6	394	3.4	291	3.4	498	4.1	347	2.1		
Wethersfield town -----	22 246	43 888	53 111	22 070	25 362	684	2.7	133	2.9	95	2.9	219	3.9	155	2.1		
Wethersfield CDP -----	22 246	43 888	53 111	22 070	25 362	684	2.7	133	2.9	95	2.9	219	3.9	155	2.1		
Windsor town -----	19 592	50 228	55 400	27 535	27 147	660	2.4	105	1.7	70	1.5	134	4.0	107	1.4		
District 2 -----	16 946	38 524	44 314	22 817	516 773	32 284	6.2	10 820	8.7	7 102	8.3	4 145	6.8	6 345	4.4		
COUNTY																	
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	19 950	40 787	48 260	25 949	80 251	4 032	5.0	1 296	7.6	710	6.1	607	5.5	751	3.4		
New London County -----	16 702	37 488	43 256	22 457	240 881	15 342	6.4	5 456	9.3	3 664	9.1	2 005	7.1	3 155	4.7		
Tolland County (pt.) -----	17 481	43 446	50 345	25 963	96 225	4 927	5.1	1 115	4.9	687	4.3	493	5.2	797	3.0		
Windham County -----	14 520	33 851	39 333	17 809	99 416	7 983	8.0	2 953	11.4	2 041	11.1	1 040	8.8	1 642	6.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Colchester town -----	17 143	46 389	49 755	23 750	10 767	457	4.2	115	4.1	88	5.0	82	8.8	80	2.6		
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP -----	8 634	28 820	28 610	25 769	9 867	241	2.4	136	3.1	73	2.7	—	—	68	2.6		
Coventry town -----	17 725	46 426	52 200	25 215	10 046	317	3.2	54	2.1	29	1.7	54	6.7	51	1.9		
East Lyme town -----	20 004	46 979	52 434	30 887	14 412	476	3.3	159	4.7	128	5.1	55	3.4	73	1.8		
Ellington town -----	19 710	45 604	51 425	31 350	11 185	369	3.3	76	2.9	60	3.3	72	7.4	77	2.6		
Griswold town -----	13 703	32 904	38 089	19 260	10 260	925	9.0	363	13.2	227	12.1	142	12.6	196	6.8		
Groton town -----	15 454	33 967	36 897	23 815	39 239	1 755	4.5	624	5.8	367	5.6	179	4.9	373	3.4		
Killingly town -----	13 438	32 032	36 299	17 653	15 505	939	6.1	280	6.9	176	6.1	195	10.8	174	4.1		
Ledyard town -----	18 557	49 811	52 878	30 672	14 804	179	1.2	20	.5	20	.7	17	1.9	33	.8		
Mansfield town -----	13 502	38 591	50 158	24 009	12 129	1 340	11.0	171	7.2	96	5.7	43	2.8	143	4.6		
Middletown city (pt.) -----	17 814	37 644	44 339	25 613	39 081	2 745	7.0	908	11.4	483	9.4	348	7.1	505	4.9		
Middletown town (pt.) -----	17 814	37 644	44 339	25 613	39 081	2 745	7.0	908	11.4	483	9.4	348	7.1	505	4.9		
Montville town -----	15 743	42 140	46 305	24 125	16 239	731	4.5	248	6.2	205	7.2	87	6.0	182	4.0		
New London city -----	12 971	26 336	31 274	20 024	24 436	3 702	15.1	1 349	24.9	851	24.4	468	13.7	732	12.0		
New London town -----	12 971	26 336	31 274	20 024	24 436	3 702	15.1	1 349	24.9	851	24.4	468	13.7	732	12.0		
Norwich city -----	14 844	29 354	37 152	19 523	36 521	4 338	11.9	1 841	21.4	1 221	21.1	424	7.9	970	9.7		
Norwich town -----	14 844	29 354	37 152	19 523	36 521	4 338	11.9	1 841	21.4	1 221	21.1	424	7.9	970	9.7		
Plainfield town -----	12 935	34 588	38 114	18 150	14 128	955	6.8	429	10.6	293	10.0	74	5.4	226	5.9		
Stafford town -----	15 550	39 084	43 019	20 253	10 986	567	5.2	203	7.1	119	6.1	93	7.2	145	4.8		
Stonington town -----	20 808	39 651	46 720	23 987	16 847	756	4.5	175	5.2	112	4.7	196	7.2	169	3.5		
Storrs CDP -----	8 262	25 554	32 661	18 986	3 555	858	24.1	80	18.0	28	8.9	8	1.3	61	7.9		
Tolland town -----	19 794	56 120	58 293	38 400	10 965	197	1.8	65	2.1	65	3.0	—	—	35	1.1		
Vernon town -----	18 888	40 543	48 176	25 297	29 500	1 568	5.3	507	7.6	286	6.3	219	6.6	326	4.0		
Waterford town -----	19 537	44 167	49 200	24 713	17 345	583	3.4	137	4.0	133	5.3	162	5.5	107	2.1		
Willimantic CDP -----	12 418	26 962	34 174	16 012	13 293	2 166	16.3	755	25.2	537	26.4	271	13.8	403	11.9		
Windham town -----	13 200	29 135	36 196	17 146	20 380	3 087	15.1	1 223	25.3	872	26.2	297	11.0	658	12.2		
District 3 -----	18 243	39 815	47 357	22 099	530 406	40 685	7.7	13 459	11.4	8 741	10.6	5 709	7.6	7 918	5.5		
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.) -----	18 574	41 745	49 630	19 286	49 030	1 737	3.5	410	4.1	261	3.7	638	6.7	310	2.2		
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	18 586	48 704	53 516	26 884	27 017	751	2.8	240	3.5	159	3.2	127	4.8	149	2.0		
New Haven County (pt.) -----	18 188	38 930	46 748	22 154	454 359	38 197	8.4	12 809	12.6	8 321	11.8	4 944	7.8	7 459	6.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bronford town -----	22 642	43 578	51 710	30 993	27 323	962	3.5	183	3.5	109	3.1	259	6.4	181	2.4		
Clinton town -----	17 698	45 884	51 534	26 208	12 636	421	3.3	114	3.4	88	3.7	91	7.5	91	2.6		
East Haven town -----	16 389	37 220	42 797	22 500	25 992	1 263	4.9	198	3.8	119	3.5	270	6.9	280	3.9		
East Haven CDP -----	16 389	37 220	42 797	22 500	25 992	1 263	4.9	198	3.8	119	3.5	270	6.9				

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below paver- ty level				
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families		
						All ages		Related children			Persons 65 years and over						
						Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number		Number					
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
District 3—Con.																	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.																	
New Haven town	12 968	25 811	31 163	17 154	119 665	25 481	21.3	9 927	33.8	6 511	33.2	2 100	14.2	5 194	18.2		
North Branford town	19 408	50 798	53 253	28 073	12 979	266	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.7	40	3.2	66	1.8		
North Haven town	21 335	49 148	53 440	23 176	22 092	542	2.5	140	3.0	119	3.5	205	5.4	95	1.5		
North Haven COP	21 339	49 198	53 482	23 176	22 109	542	2.5	140	3.0	119	3.5	205	5.4	95	1.5		
Orange town	26 860	62 021	66 514	23 415	12 739	296	2.3	47	1.7	39	1.8	80	3.9	62	1.6		
Orange CDP	18 574	41 745	49 630	19 286	49 030	1 737	3.5	410	4.1	261	3.7	638	6.7	310	2.2		
Stratford town	18 574	41 745	49 630	19 286	49 030	1 737	3.5	410	4.1	261	3.7	638	6.7	310	2.2		
Stratford CDP	18 231	42 783	49 478	24 136	39 902	1 238	3.1	276	3.0	167	2.6	247	5.0	211	1.9		
Wallingford town	16 412	36 567	42 350	22 840	17 478	789	4.5	191	5.1	105	4.1	203	7.8	134	2.9		
Wallingford Center CDP	15 810	35 723	41 907	21 492	52 610	3 190	6.1	823	7.3	492	6.5	621	8.4	590	4.2		
West Haven city	15 810	35 723	41 907	21 492	52 610	3 190	6.1	823	7.3	492	6.5	621	8.4	590	4.2		
Milford city	19 099	44 142	50 204	26 707	49 388	1 836	3.7	572	5.3	318	4.3	313	3.6	336	2.5		
District 4	27 130	47 636	56 320	27 450	537 405	40 228	7.5	14 967	12.5	9 905	11.9	4 983	6.9	8 080	5.6		
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	27 130	47 636	56 320	27 450	537 405	40 228	7.5	14 967	12.5	9 905	11.9	4 983	6.9	8 080	5.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bridgeport city	13 156	28 704	33 090	19 312	137 446	23 463	17.1	10 436	29.0	6 960	28.1	2 037	11.2	5 225	15.0		
Bridgeport town	13 156	28 704	33 090	19 312	137 446	23 463	17.1	10 436	29.0	6 960	28.1	2 037	11.2	5 225	15.0		
Darien town	51 793	89 395	101 583	41 875	18 093	346	1.9	69	1.6	53	1.8	68	3.0	45	.9		
Darien COP	51 760	89 398	101 615	41 563	18 003	346	1.9	69	1.6	53	1.8	68	3.0	45	.9		
Fairfield town	26 895	55 752	65 070	26 342	50 942	1 837	3.6	288	2.8	160	2.2	403	4.8	239	1.6		
Greenwich town	46 070	65 072	80 558	35 304	57 778	1 743	3.0	276	2.3	199	2.3	364	4.1	298	1.9		
Monroe town (pt.)	21 604	59 170	63 238	34 770	15 082	240	1.6	61	1.5	49	1.6	54	4.5	47	1.1		
New Canaan town	52 692	91 951	109 512	37 500	17 635	448	2.5	110	2.6	70	2.2	79	3.5	103	2.0		
Norwalk city	23 075	48 171	55 269	30 939	77 552	4 034	5.2	1 247	8.1	781	7.7	608	6.5	784	3.8		
Norwalk town	23 075	48 171	55 269	30 939	77 552	4 034	5.2	1 247	8.1	781	7.7	608	6.5	784	3.8		
Stamford city	27 092	49 787	57 360	31 821	107 007	6 728	6.3	2 141	9.9	1 384	9.7	1 027	7.5	1 105	3.9		
Stamford town	27 092	49 787	57 360	31 821	107 007	6 728	6.3	2 141	9.9	1 384	9.7	1 027	7.5	1 105	3.9		
Trumbull town	25 048	60 634	66 070	19 810	31 691	627	2.0	160	2.3	110	2.1	184	3.9	145	1.6		
Trumbull COP	25 048	60 634	66 070	19 810	31 691	627	2.0	160	2.3	110	2.1	184	3.9	145	1.6		
Westport town	45 640	81 957	95 791	44 673	24 179	762	3.2	179	3.7	139	4.0	159	5.0	89	1.3		
Westport CDP (pt.)	45 660	81 998	95 862	44 673	24 162	762	3.2	179	3.7	139	4.0	159	5.0	89	1.3		
District 5	20 316	44 056	51 420	22 649	536 551	30 275	5.6	10 696	8.3	6 887	7.7	4 875	7.5	6 624	4.5		
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	25 411	56 219	63 146	28 954	222 839	7 441	3.3	2 034	3.7	1 378	3.6	1 409	6.4	1 484	2.4		
New Haven County (pt.)	16 688	37 660	44 744	20 400	313 712	22 834	7.3	8 662	11.5	5 509	10.7	3 466	8.0	5 140	5.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Ansania city	14 833	34 181	40 345	17 199	18 349	1 392	7.6	540	12.9	298	10.7	344	11.2	385	7.4		
Ansania town	14 833	34 181	40 345	17 199	18 349	1 392	7.6	540	12.9	298	10.7	344	11.2	385	7.4		
Bethel town	20 528	53 761	59 517	26 292	17 517	464	2.6	91	2.0	86	2.6	98	6.1	66	1.4		
Brookfield town	24 277	60 054	65 111	34 063	14 111	333	2.4	87	2.5	64	2.5	81	7.1	76	1.9		
Cheshire town	23 204	58 250	64 162	25 604	23 676	528	2.2	23	.4	12	.3	172	6.6	97	1.4		
Oxonbury city	19 300	43 832	51 592	25 992	62 517	3 599	5.8	1 147	8.2	731	7.8	699	10.0	783	4.7		
Oxonbury town	19 300	43 832	51 592	25 992	62 517	3 599	5.8	1 147	8.2	731	7.8	699	10.0	783	4.7		
Derby city	16 819	35 808	42 470	24 127	11 912	745	6.3	249	11.3	135	9.3	95	4.6	191	5.7		
Derby town	16 819	35 808	42 470	24 127	11 912	745	6.3	249	11.3	135	9.3	95	4.6	191	5.7		
Meriden city	15 618	36 211	41 910	20 995	58 376	4 266	7.3	1 753	12.4	1 150	12.1	601	7.6	1 004	6.3		
Meriden town	15 618	36 211	41 910	20 995	58 376	4 266	7.3	1 753	12.4	1 150	12.1	601	7.6	1 004	6.3		
Monroe town (pt.)	20 033	65 129	67 375	26 094	1 751	112	6.4	23	5.0	23	6.7	60	56.6	18	4.0		
Nougatuck borough	16 691	39 902	46 654	22 004	30 481	1 286	4.2	467	5.9	325	6.0	215	5.9	267	3.2		
Nougatuck town	16 691	39 902	46 654	22 004	30 481	1 286	4.2	467	5.9	325	6.0	215	5.9	267	3.2		
New Fairfield town	23 031	60 161	63 552	31 225	12 886	186	1.4	13	.4	13	.5	57	5.0	31	.9		
Newtown town	22 747	60 830	65 537	32 412	19 950	498	2.5	126	2.4	83	2.2	84	5.0	117	2.1		
Ridgefield town	34 103	74 271	83 859	41 475	20 850	384	1.8	55	1.1	33	.9	64	3.6	47	.8		
Seymour town	18 031	39 864	46 980	23 490	14 247	649	4.6	175	5.8	98	4.7	148	7.4	162	4.0		
Shelton city	20 256	49 965	55 623	25 464	34 690	867	2.5	254	3.1	192	3.4	149	3.9	154	1.6		
Shelton town	20 256	49 965	55 623	25 464	34 690	867	2.5	254	3.1	192	3.4	149	3.9	154	1.6		
Southbury town (pt.)	21 305	66 902	67 092	46 667	2 649	19	.7	9	1.0	9	1.4	—	—	6	.8		
Waterbury city	14 209	30 533	37 942	17 757	106 915	12 922	12.1	5 177	20.6	3 290	19.6	1 665	10.0	2 813	9.9		
Waterbury town	14 209	30 533	37 942	17 757	106 915	12 922	12.1	5 177	20.6	3 290	19.6	1 665	10.0	2 813	9.9		
Wilton town	41 249	87 586	101 156	44 214	15 704	475	3.0	129	3.2	89	3.1	62	4.1	90	2.0		
Wolcott town	18 029	48 507	52 230	18 906	13 515	245	1.8	50	1.6	44	1.9	46	3.0	37	.9		
District 6	19 863	42 817	49 864	23 605	535 745	24 577	4.6	7 557	6.2	5 113	6.0	5 018	6.9	4 599	3.1		
COUNTY																	
Fairfield County (pt.)	31 721	62 124	66 836	29 821	2 779	73	2.6	—	—	—	—	30	8.3	15	1.7		
Hofford County (pt.)	19 636	42 561	49 754	23 888	341 559	17 294	5.1	5 837	7.5	4 020	7.4	3 129	7.1	3 401	3.6		
Litchfield County	19 971	42 565	49 061	23 314	171 849	6 823	4.0	1 657	4.2	1 054	3.8	1 728	7.4	1 131	2.4		
New Haven County (pt.)	22 843	44 652	57 643	25 618	11 870	257	2.2	51	2.5	33	2.2	96	2.5	34	1.0		
Tolland County (pt.)	18 592	52 970	58 445	24 224	7 688	130	1.7	12	.6	6	.4	35	4.3	18	.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Avon town	34 204	66 602	79 278	35 800	13 767	207	1.5	7	.2	—	—	43	2.5	11	.3		
Bristol city	16 909	38 261	45 631	22 138	59 999	2 610	4.4	754	5.7								

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
					Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level											
						All ages		Related children		Persons 65 years and over							
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
																Number Percent of all families	
District 6—Con.																	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—																	
Con.																	
Plainville town	17 207	38 432	44 990	23 342	17 170	680	4.0	151	4.3	100	4.1	145	6.3	92	1.9		
Plymouth town	16 610	41 325	46 334	19 872	11 769	361	3.1	108	3.7	71	3.4	101	6.7	83	2.5		
Simsbury town	28 347	64 538	73 154	33 993	21 799	328	1.5	41	.7	35	.8	77	3.7	45	.7		
Southbury town (pt.)	22 843	44 652	57 643	25 618	11 870	257	2.2	51	2.5	33	2.2	96	2.5	34	1.0		
Southington town	19 954	47 106	52 833	19 776	38 123	1 067	2.8	248	2.7	194	2.9	291	6.5	200	1.8		
Suffield town	24 281	50 714	56 769	26 892	11 100	302	2.7	50	1.9	34	1.9	32	2.2	37	1.2		
Torrington city	16 407	35 230	43 081	18 170	33 110	1 734	5.2	412	5.9	228	4.9	513	8.9	286	3.1		
Torrington town	16 407	35 230	43 081	18 170	33 110	1 734	5.2	412	5.9	228	4.9	513	8.9	286	3.1		
Watertown town	17 778	45 763	50 732	17 726	20 292	625	3.1	171	3.5	136	3.8	166	6.5	92	1.6		
Winchester town	16 741	37 831	43 149	21 004	11 355	651	5.7	224	8.5	100	5.4	130	8.2	138	4.5		
Windsor Locks town	17 593	43 593	48 350	24 076	12 184	370	3.0	82	3.4	50	3.1	176	10.2	69	2.0		
Windsor Locks CDP	17 593	43 593	48 350	24 076	12 184	370	3.0	82	3.4	50	3.1	176	10.2	69	2.0		

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Congressional District American Indian Area		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 16 to 19 years		Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over		Civilian labor force	Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Percent unemployed			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level			
			Total			Total										
District 2-----	548 018	310	124	16	—	1 303	73.0	11.9	1 700	1 129	13.8	15 033	1 992	14.0	358	17.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	96	21	7	—	—	33	72.7	18.2	42	31	29.0	10 840	66	—	20	—
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)-----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT-----	71	17	3	—	—	21	76.2	9.5	26	23	21.7	10 271	50	—	20	—
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot Reservation, CT (state)-----	16	4	4	—	—	12	66.7	33.3	16	8	50.0	12 619	16	—	—	—
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																
All areas	24 636	24	—	—	—	156	75.6	16.7	185	112	8.0	12 297	240	30.4	27	66.7
Mohegan TDSA, CT (state)-----	24 636	24	—	—	—	156	75.6	16.7	185	112	8.0	12 297	240	30.4	27	66.7
District 4-----	547 561	62	44	29	29	348	63.2	19.5	509	327	5.2	13 062	581	26.7	77	50.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6-----	547 747	99	38	3	—	452	64.2	6.6	516	367	3.0	17 262	618	10.0	90	2.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	5	—	50 400	5	40.0	—	—
Schaghticoke Reservation, CT (state)-----	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	5	—	50 400	5	40.0	—	—

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
1, detached	656 432	103 916	113 174	106 729	99 384	112 789	120 440
1, attached	41 698	7 764	3 844	7 906	6 532	6 985	8 667
2	40 113	5 039	5 676	7 636	7 882	6 897	6 983
3 or 4	19 611	3 218	1 581	3 663	4 157	3 593	3 399
5 to 9	12 284	1 902	1 232	1 756	3 088	2 223	2 083
10 to 19	9 828	1 295	753	1 668	3 046	1 880	1 166
20 to 49	5 375	863	278	1 206	1 833	726	469
50 or more	4 485	1 016	209	724	2 188	256	92
Mobile home or trailer	9 779	1 004	4 424	1 473	83	1 624	1 171
Other	7 954	1 329	875	1 596	1 522	1 271	1 361
Renter-occupied housing units	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
1, detached	52 687	5 742	12 221	8 339	9 650	7 949	8 786
1, attached	20 633	4 082	3 454	3 228	3 948	2 768	3 153
2	73 800	10 629	11 885	12 717	14 023	12 158	12 388
3 or 4	92 566	16 790	13 129	16 096	16 249	16 908	13 394
5 to 9	55 184	12 785	10 308	8 311	7 844	7 358	8 578
10 to 19	45 909	12 115	8 500	6 937	6 595	5 710	6 052
20 to 49	34 942	9 558	3 747	7 561	5 765	4 085	4 226
50 or more	37 442	8 193	3 684	8 443	8 505	4 609	4 008
Mobile home or trailer	1 219	61	755	118	69	82	134
Other	8 538	1 396	1 088	1 388	1 946	1 310	1 410
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
1989 to March 1990	19 254	2 954	4 360	2 245	2 580	3 283	3 832
1985 to 1988	107 740	14 752	22 040	16 119	12 633	19 630	22 566
1980 to 1984	80 441	11 969	13 953	12 383	12 104	15 865	14 167
1970 to 1979	206 852	33 398	37 311	32 929	25 766	38 435	39 013
1960 to 1969	216 631	37 851	37 491	36 185	35 492	34 713	34 899
1950 to 1959	227 124	41 783	30 930	40 134	43 662	34 170	36 445
1940 to 1949	126 182	25 717	15 479	22 656	25 923	17 532	18 875
1939 or earlier	336 626	51 926	60 657	60 391	58 808	51 177	53 667
Median	1959	1958	1961	1957	1955	1961	1961
BEDROOMS							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
No bedroom	21 729	4 234	3 023	4 575	4 043	3 125	2 729
1 bedroom	172 448	34 831	27 809	31 941	30 656	22 840	24 371
2 bedrooms	390 251	67 906	63 805	68 853	61 733	61 979	65 975
3 bedrooms	487 399	78 836	88 546	82 723	67 448	82 342	87 504
4 bedrooms	197 218	28 215	31 840	27 856	37 748	36 359	35 200
5 or more bedrooms	51 805	6 328	7 198	7 094	15 340	8 160	7 685
Owner-occupied housing units	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
No bedroom	845	63	93	171	351	91	76
1 bedroom	24 477	3 904	3 518	4 634	5 474	3 361	3 586
2 bedrooms	174 647	28 583	27 792	31 217	25 877	28 770	32 408
3 bedrooms	388 452	63 607	68 361	67 671	50 996	65 905	71 912
4 bedrooms	174 010	25 428	26 618	24 537	33 513	32 744	31 170
5 or more bedrooms	45 128	5 761	5 664	6 127	13 524	7 373	6 679
Renter-occupied housing units	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
No bedroom	18 080	3 643	2 352	3 876	3 311	2 652	2 246
1 bedroom	131 220	27 777	20 923	24 008	22 592	17 537	18 383
2 bedrooms	179 555	34 327	28 083	30 895	30 978	27 721	27 551
3 bedrooms	75 482	12 995	13 549	11 629	13 589	12 481	11 239
4 bedrooms	14 909	2 189	3 132	2 136	3 032	2 161	2 259
5 or more bedrooms	3 674	420	732	594	1 092	385	451

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLUMBING FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
Complete plumbing facilities	1 315 105	219 230	221 099	222 324	216 D19	213 934	222 499
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5 745	1 120	1 122	718	949	871	965
Owner-occupied housing units	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
Complete plumbing facilities	805 916	127 179	131 678	134 098	129 491	137 918	145 552
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 643	167	368	259	244	326	279
Renter-occupied housing units	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
Complete plumbing facilities	420 180	80 515	68 529	72 793	73 976	62 498	61 869
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 740	836	242	345	618	439	260
SOURCE OF WATER							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
Public system or private company	1 026 900	197 852	131 621	194 451	198 062	147 866	157 048
Individual drilled well	252 669	19 982	70 453	25 802	16 640	60 857	58 935
Individual dug well	37 216	2 291	18 999	2 486	2 119	5 528	5 793
Same other source	4 065	225	1 148	303	147	554	1 688
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
Public sewer	935 541	192 558	109 618	175 851	170 326	135 629	151 559
Septic tank or cesspool	378 382	26 876	111 084	46 416	45 741	77 667	70 598
Other means	6 927	916	1 519	775	901	1 509	1 307
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 320 850	220 350	222 221	223 042	216 968	214 805	223 464
Complete kitchen facilities	1 313 685	218 948	221 010	222 239	215 432	213 743	222 313
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	7 165	1 402	1 211	803	1 536	1 062	1 151
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Occupied housing units	1 230 479	208 697	200 817	207 495	204 329	201 181	207 960
Utility gas	323 226	82 304	19 883	65 203	67 888	41 709	46 239
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23 595	3 984	5 573	3 759	3 489	3 057	3 733
Electricity	185 340	24 159	37 211	26 071	26 273	35 637	35 989
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	669 328	94 925	127 086	109 444	105 041	117 571	115 261
Coal or coke	4 057	522	1 223	375	194	479	1 264
Wood	19 957	1 649	9 108	1 784	368	2 039	5 009
Solar energy	360	73	121	51	18	43	54
Other fuel	2 470	614	360	402	579	287	228
No fuel used	2 146	467	252	406	479	359	183
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Occupied housing units	1 230 479	208 697	200 817	207 495	204 329	201 181	207 960
Telephone in unit	1 198 163	200 084	196 348	202 401	198 274	196 657	204 399
No telephone in unit	32 316	8 613	4 469	5 094	6 055	4 524	3 561
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Owner-occupied housing units	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
None	28 872	4 781	3 907	5 852	5 423	4 474	4 435
1	201 237	34 756	31 313	36 794	33 305	30 702	34 367
2	372 410	58 489	61 211	60 893	58 301	64 727	68 789
3 or more	205 040	29 320	35 615	30 818	32 706	38 341	38 240
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Renter-occupied housing units	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
None	94 787	24 418	10 306	18 737	18 471	13 173	9 682
1	184 464	34 846	30 595	33 076	31 628	26 657	27 662
2	116 378	17 893	22 809	17 371	19 368	18 785	20 152
3 or more	27 291	4 194	5 061	3 954	5 127	4 322	4 633
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 643	167	368	259	244	326	279
1.00 or less	1 598	167	344	245	244	321	277
1.01 or more	45	—	24	14	—	5	2
Renter-occupied housing units	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 740	836	242	345	618	439	260
1.00 or less	2 323	636	242	303	523	381	238
1.01 or more	417	200	—	42	95	58	22
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units	280 437	48 750	41 007	51 397	48 379	42 668	48 236
Owner-occupied housing units	200 442	33 429	29 587	36 607	35 340	30 133	35 346
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 032	176	205	179	164	205	103
No telephone in unit	3 139	671	501	558	647	375	387
No vehicle available	58 436	11 100	7 463	11 535	10 665	9 153	8 520

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units -----	1 230 479	208 697	200 817	207 495	204 329	201 181	207 960
PERSONS IN UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
1 person -----	143 026	23 449	22 677	24 785	24 910	22 382	24 823
2 persons -----	278 736	45 301	46 779	46 223	44 691	44 644	51 098
3 persons -----	156 655	24 344	25 722	25 590	24 655	27 851	28 493
4 persons -----	146 006	22 033	24 030	23 631	21 177	27 743	27 392
5 persons -----	59 005	8 746	9 078	9 888	9 929	11 162	10 202
6 persons -----	16 763	2 325	2 733	2 817	2 868	3 138	2 882
7 or more persons -----	7 368	1 148	1 027	1 423	1 505	1 324	941
Median -----	2.44	2.39	2.43	2.42	2.39	2.58	2.44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
1 person -----	153 788	30 472	23 981	28 502	24 457	22 916	23 460
2 persons -----	119 708	22 277	20 332	20 566	20 490	17 417	18 626
3 persons -----	66 664	12 926	11 368	11 230	12 198	9 757	9 185
4 persons -----	48 252	8 749	8 254	7 492	9 455	7 538	6 764
5 persons -----	21 440	4 044	3 294	3 480	4 645	3 223	2 754
6 persons -----	8 224	1 832	1 012	1 204	1 927	1 381	868
7 or more persons -----	4 844	1 051	530	664	1 422	705	472
Median -----	1.98	1.96	2.01	1.89	2.13	1.99	1.91
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
1989 to March 1990 -----	55 386	8 216	9 515	8 005	8 862	10 424	10 364
1985 to 1988 -----	202 041	31 888	34 934	30 679	30 959	35 828	37 753
1980 to 1984 -----	113 073	16 374	19 571	18 405	18 797	20 118	19 808
1970 to 1979 -----	180 817	28 856	29 710	30 585	28 880	29 881	32 905
1960 to 1969 -----	120 524	20 125	18 712	21 969	19 347	19 986	20 385
1959 or earlier -----	135 718	21 887	19 604	24 714	22 890	22 007	24 616
Renter-occupied housing units -----	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
1989 to March 1990 -----	149 844	28 366	27 953	25 090	25 831	21 569	21 035
1985 to 1988 -----	152 738	29 698	24 031	26 433	26 358	23 011	23 207
1980 to 1984 -----	56 508	11 145	8 608	10 250	9 950	8 235	8 320
1970 to 1979 -----	41 315	8 400	5 268	7 367	8 006	6 171	6 103
1960 to 1969 -----	11 768	2 102	1 449	2 237	2 547	1 853	1 580
1959 or earlier -----	10 747	1 640	1 462	1 761	1 902	2 098	1 884
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	807 559	127 346	132 046	134 357	129 735	138 244	145 831
Under 25 years -----	6 876	1 034	1 224	1 088	856	1 317	1 357
25 to 34 years -----	117 681	17 725	23 245	18 148	15 008	21 748	21 807
35 to 44 years -----	186 810	29 273	31 847	30 612	26 791	33 656	34 631
45 to 54 years -----	157 678	24 032	25 251	25 213	26 377	28 493	28 312
55 to 64 years -----	138 072	21 853	20 892	22 689	25 363	22 897	24 378
65 to 74 years -----	123 478	20 344	18 470	23 048	21 204	18 811	21 601
75 years and over -----	76 964	13 085	11 117	13 559	14 136	11 322	13 745
Renter-occupied housing units -----	422 920	81 351	68 771	73 138	74 594	62 937	62 129
Under 25 years -----	42 258	8 143	9 196	6 930	6 103	5 916	5 970
25 to 34 years -----	139 267	26 505	24 375	23 807	24 014	20 155	20 411
35 to 44 years -----	82 023	15 701	12 698	13 921	15 469	12 256	11 978
45 to 54 years -----	44 098	8 884	6 177	7 405	9 259	6 293	6 080
55 to 64 years -----	35 279	6 797	4 905	6 285	6 710	5 782	4 800
65 to 74 years -----	38 470	7 119	5 590	7 016	6 393	6 230	6 122
75 years and over -----	41 525	8 202	5 830	7 774	6 646	6 305	6 768
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Condominium housing units -----	119 935	20 374	10 162	21 974	25 872	20 054	21 499
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	69 676	12 029	5 722	12 626	14 947	11 434	12 918
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	37 370	6 181	3 122	6 806	8 444	6 791	6 026
Vacant condominium housing units -----	12 889	2 164	1 318	2 542	2 481	1 829	2 555
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	64 064	60 158	52 543	57 003	90 590	64 993	59 931
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 562	28 717	29 202	29 177	38 539	31 462	32 428
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	418 520	81 014	67 482	72 705	74 182	62 307	60 830
Less than \$100 -----	4 207	915	571	845	850	549	477
\$100 to \$199 -----	27 031	6 375	4 527	4 747	4 198	3 874	3 310
\$200 to \$299 -----	21 443	4 257	3 326	3 706	2 954	3 689	3 511
\$300 to \$399 -----	31 094	5 696	6 074	4 225	3 653	6 132	5 314
\$400 to \$499 -----	51 159	11 484	9 016	7 571	5 976	8 294	8 818
\$500 to \$599 -----	68 241	14 469	12 960	11 147	8 581	10 282	10 802
\$600 to \$749 -----	94 136	19 219	15 049	18 893	13 962	13 277	13 736
\$750 to \$999 -----	68 989	12 630	8 451	13 294	17 122	9 201	8 291
\$1,000 or more -----	37 306	4 281	3 316	6 096	14 688	4 920	4 005
No cash rent -----	14 914	1 688	4 192	2 181	2 198	2 089	2 566
Median (dollars) -----	598	572	564	623	706	574	571
Mean (dollars) -----	618	578	568	623	746	595	586

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	649 970	106 373	103 960	108 856	100 181	112 281	118 319
With a mortgage	449 008	72 260	74 106	71 904	67 919	80 506	82 313
Less than \$200	489	118	109	91	60	31	80
\$200 to \$299	2 606	407	615	471	181	402	530
\$300 to \$399	10 912	1 840	3 015	1 448	623	1 616	2 370
\$400 to \$499	23 445	3 894	5 457	4 307	1 562	3 434	4 791
\$500 to \$599	29 284	5 087	6 282	5 174	2 676	4 259	5 806
\$600 to \$799	61 485	10 126	12 004	10 733	6 581	10 152	11 889
\$800 to \$999	66 297	10 996	13 079	11 020	7 170	11 323	12 709
\$1,000 to \$1,499	138 597	23 946	23 763	23 697	15 431	24 738	27 022
\$1,500 to \$1,999	62 486	10 421	6 941	9 612	12 196	12 761	10 555
\$2,000 or more	53 407	5 425	2 841	5 351	21 439	11 790	6 561
Median (dollars)	1 098	1 068	950	1 052	1 489	1 161	1 049
Mean (dollars)	1 272	1 164	1 020	1 151	1 843	1 342	1 160
Not mortgaged	200 962	34 113	29 854	36 952	32 262	31 775	36 006
Less than \$100	788	200	179	182	39	78	110
\$100 to \$199	10 615	1 473	3 777	1 377	688	1 433	1 867
\$200 to \$299	59 399	10 884	13 276	9 621	3 141	10 151	12 326
\$300 to \$399	69 346	12 884	8 334	14 705	9 241	11 363	12 819
\$400 or more	60 814	8 672	4 288	11 067	19 153	8 750	8 884
Median (dollars)	338	330	283	346	400+	332	324
Mean (dollars)	369	352	303	369	485	358	348
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	649 970	106 373	103 960	108 856	100 181	112 281	118 319
Less than \$20,000	76 529	11 876	13 186	14 467	10 984	12 476	13 540
Less than 20 percent	9 898	1 475	2 771	1 547	546	1 543	2 016
20 to 24 percent	10 402	1 770	1 648	2 133	1 006	1 763	2 082
25 to 29 percent	9 076	1 578	1 549	1 777	1 028	1 470	1 674
30 to 34 percent	7 321	1 226	1 241	1 348	1 017	1 283	1 206
35 percent or more	37 558	5 404	5 693	7 316	6 942	5 969	6 234
Not computed	2 274	423	284	346	445	448	328
Median	35.0+	33.7	31.9	35.0+	35.0+	34.8	33.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	98 200	16 407	18 767	17 163	11 454	15 978	18 431
Less than 20 percent	44 923	8 145	8 565	8 081	4 217	7 150	8 765
20 to 24 percent	11 775	2 004	1 929	2 323	1 934	1 640	1 945
25 to 29 percent	8 161	1 141	1 625	1 410	994	1 381	1 610
30 to 34 percent	7 003	1 048	1 500	1 278	856	944	1 377
35 percent or more	26 307	4 054	5 148	4 071	3 446	4 863	4 725
Not computed	31	15	—	—	7	—	9
Median	21.8	20.1	22.1	21.1	23.9	22.6	21.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	123 279	20 645	23 466	21 710	13 184	20 057	24 217
Less than 20 percent	55 747	9 940	10 389	9 903	6 254	8 517	10 744
20 to 24 percent	14 848	2 330	3 113	2 489	1 612	2 345	2 959
25 to 29 percent	15 730	2 462	3 549	2 524	1 194	2 581	3 410
30 to 34 percent	13 345	2 301	2 703	2 430	884	2 310	2 717
35 percent or more	23 581	3 592	3 712	4 346	3 240	4 304	4 387
Not computed	28	20	—	8	—	—	—
Median	22.0	20.8	22.2	21.9	21.0	23.2	22.3
\$50,000 or more	351 962	57 445	48 541	55 516	64 559	63 770	62 131
Less than 20 percent	215 989	36 263	30 729	35 247	38 289	36 974	38 487
20 to 24 percent	52 434	8 736	8 059	8 212	8 256	9 640	9 531
25 to 29 percent	39 216	6 560	5 240	5 877	6 713	7 831	6 995
30 to 34 percent	21 955	3 233	2 598	3 169	4 533	4 477	3 945
35 percent or more	22 226	2 625	1 871	2 989	6 749	4 838	3 154
Not computed	142	28	44	22	19	10	19
Median	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	418 520	81 014	67 482	72 705	74 182	62 307	60 830
Less than \$10,000	82 672	18 504	12 045	16 185	13 455	12 302	10 181
Less than 20 percent	2 942	607	463	625	494	432	321
20 to 24 percent	4 761	1 009	955	768	651	736	642
25 to 29 percent	8 992	1 961	1 700	1 655	1 180	1 309	1 187
30 to 34 percent	5 273	1 038	772	868	981	990	624
35 percent or more	51 886	12 094	6 818	10 586	8 385	7 669	6 334
Not computed	8 818	1 795	1 337	1 683	1 764	1 166	1 073
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	73 168	14 985	12 341	12 961	11 762	10 665	10 454
Less than 20 percent	5 111	1 073	784	903	882	769	689
20 to 24 percent	4 372	884	926	674	515	666	707
25 to 29 percent	7 834	1 587	1 372	1 078	1 134	1 300	1 363
30 to 34 percent	8 203	1 974	1 412	1 341	857	1 396	1 223
35 percent or more	44 567	9 069	6 931	8 593	7 944	6 108	5 922
Not computed	3 081	398	916	372	419	426	550
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	115 329	21 642	21 274	19 841	17 924	17 208	17 440
Less than 20 percent	19 263	3 339	3 831	2 705	2 164	3 497	3 727
20 to 24 percent	24 216	5 122	4 723	3 940	2 730	3 608	4 093
25 to 29 percent	24 921	5 261	4 786	4 192	3 284	3 663	3 735
30 to 34 percent	18 407	3 682	3 044	3 487	3 064	2 763	2 367
35 percent or more	24 236	3 808	3 278	4 970	6 173	3 185	2 822
Not computed	4 286	430	1 612	547	509	492	696
Median	27.4	27.0	26.3	28.6	30.9	26.7	25.7
\$35,000 or more	147 351	25 883	21 822	23 718	31 041	22 132	22 755
Less than 20 percent	91 523	17 314	14 358	14 119	16 355	14 150	15 227
20 to 24 percent	29 479	5 233	4 169	5 228	6 653	4 141	4 055
25 to 29 percent	13 195	1 841	1 444	2 346	3 814	2 043	1 707
30 to 34 percent	5 526	699	606	912	1 927	687	695
35 percent or more	3 219	284	265	476	1 472	444	278
Not computed	4 409	512	980	637	820	667	793
Median	15.6	14.7	14.5	16.3	18.5	15.2	14.4

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Connecticut						District 1			
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black			
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 098 407	89 816	2 453	13 074	58 514	170 045	26 868			
Owner-occupied housing units	767 282	28 075	917	6 681	14 428	116 524	8 276			
Renter-occupied housing units	331 125	61 741	1 536	6 393	44 086	53 521	18 592			
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	622 295	18 997	711	5 417	9 431	98 506	6 037			
With a mortgage	424 655	16 378	554	5 058	8 302	65 276	5 299			
Less than \$300	2 866	190	—	20	56	431	81			
\$300 to \$499	32 495	1 548	57	134	384	5 203	476			
\$500 to \$699	56 474	2 127	39	320	801	9 134	764			
\$700 to \$999	92 921	3 498	175	768	1 735	14 850	1 064			
\$1,000 to \$1,499	130 456	5 465	168	1 641	2 936	21 335	1 925			
\$1,500 or more	109 443	3 550	115	2 175	2 390	14 323	989			
Not mortgaged	197 640	2 619	157	359	1 129	33 230	738			
Less than \$100	693	84	5	—	6	127	73			
\$100 to \$199	10 431	153	20	6	23	1 417	56			
\$200 to \$299	58 542	720	58	46	355	10 583	231			
\$300 to \$399	68 156	933	45	124	393	12 625	248			
\$400 or more	59 818	729	29	183	352	8 478	130			
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	327 108	61 557	1 519	6 319	43 862	53 284	18 531			
Less than \$200	19 963	8 050	160	86	5 112	3 390	2 444			
\$200 to \$299	15 884	4 137	71	133	2 232	2 436	1 246			
\$300 to \$499	61 898	13 876	326	1 139	9 980	10 155	4 745			
\$500 to \$749	127 047	22 570	590	2 749	18 306	22 639	7 194			
\$750 to \$999	56 063	8 993	189	1 245	5 610	9 618	2 210			
\$1,000 or more	32 483	3 119	142	878	2 083	3 585	547			
No cash rent	13 770	812	41	89	539	1 461	145			
Median (dollars)	616	548	577	660	559	610	526			
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	1 098 407	89 816	2 453	13 074	58 514	170 045	26 868			
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 054	647	47	51	1 020	432	266			
No vehicle available	83 712	27 577	557	807	19 477	15 082	9 066			
State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2			District 3			
	Race of Householder—Con.		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Race of Householder			Race of Householder			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)		White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	524	2 584	15 607	190 418	6 036	669	1 842	4 227	179 454	22 127
Owner-occupied housing units	170	1 348	2 818	128 568	1 962	276	910	1 170	125 536	7 071
Renter-occupied housing units	354	1 236	12 789	61 850	4 074	393	932	3 057	53 918	15 056
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	133	1 134	1 874	101 174	1 587	231	755	868	103 175	4 485
With a mortgage	94	1 071	1 705	71 621	1 368	180	730	757	66 915	3 902
Less than \$300	—	6	14	696	21	—	7	—	522	33
\$300 to \$499	19	8	67	8 223	169	25	49	56	5 203	490
\$500 to \$699	24	88	135	11 859	191	10	88	95	9 953	555
\$700 to \$999	16	131	353	18 592	298	91	155	194	15 172	958
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	441	698	22 844	515	39	272	295	22 062	1 265
\$1,500 or more	31	397	438	9 407	174	15	159	117	14 003	601
Not mortgaged	39	63	169	29 553	219	51	25	111	36 260	583
Less than \$100	—	—	—	174	—	5	—	—	176	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	3 746	11	20	—	17	1 336	30
\$200 to \$299	35	14	68	13 190	81	5	—	60	9 400	196
\$300 to \$399	—	11	65	8 176	122	16	14	22	14 461	193
\$400 or more	4	38	36	4 267	5	5	11	12	10 887	164
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	354	1 230	12 734	60 583	4 068	387	929	3 013	53 563	15 000
Less than \$200	17	46	2 156	4 280	454	51	12	525	3 045	2 288
\$200 to \$299	20	5	857	2 970	191	16	53	196	2 330	1 207
\$300 to \$499	69	262	3 237	13 524	858	94	270	615	8 377	2 840
\$500 to \$749	169	576	5 161	25 169	1 745	159	386	1 188	22 569	5 394
\$750 to \$999	42	247	1 061	7 661	516	36	105	203	10 151	2 436
\$1,000 or more	25	80	183	3 082	124	10	59	131	5 185	624
No cash rent	12	14	79	3 897	180	21	44	155	1 906	211
Median (dollars)	596	628	504	575	563	535	570	520	634	549
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	524	2 584	15 607	190 418	6 036	669	1 842	4 227	179 454	22 127
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	13	370	541	29	15	5	36	352	159
No vehicle available	119	227	7 164	12 312	1 169	115	56	971	15 678	7 363

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.				District 4					
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder						
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	330	2 362	7 093	171 079	23 021	236	3 111	16 856		
Owner-occupied housing units	94	987	2 211	119 546	7 064	82	1 650	4 086		
Renter-occupied housing units	236	1 375	4 882	51 533	15 957	154	1 461	12 770		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	61	751	1 356	93 921	4 214	63	1 298	2 405		
With a mortgage	56	676	1 135	62 480	3 566	57	1 200	2 147		
Less than \$300	—	—	14	202	27	—	7	21		
\$300 to \$499	13	22	64	1 953	165	—	30	81		
\$500 to \$699	—	58	101	5 327	372	—	18	184		
\$700 to \$999	3	98	257	9 646	673	22	160	424		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	30	212	431	13 831	1 176	10	266	640		
\$1,500 or more	10	286	268	31 521	1 153	25	719	797		
Not mortgaged	5	75	221	31 441	648	6	98	258		
Less than \$100	—	—	6	39	—	—	—	—		
\$100 to \$199	—	6	—	647	41	—	—	—		
\$200 to \$299	—	18	72	3 058	78	—	—	24		
\$300 to \$399	—	51	76	8 979	205	6	9	102		
\$400 or more	5	—	67	18 718	324	—	89	132		
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	236	1 353	4 882	51 220	15 907	148	1 461	12 695		
Less than \$200	39	—	400	2 568	1 972	9	10	987		
\$200 to \$299	—	28	228	1 907	896	16	11	396		
\$300 to \$499	34	132	769	5 564	3 154	10	148	1 894		
\$500 to \$749	79	777	2 495	14 269	5 211	36	419	5 268		
\$750 to \$999	56	275	701	12 692	2 935	33	366	2 745		
\$1,000 or more	28	122	207	12 197	1 625	37	499	1 248		
No cash rent	—	19	82	2 023	114	7	8	157		
Median (dollars)	642	663	601	756	590	747	845	642		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	330	2 362	7 093	171 079	23 021	236	3 111	16 856		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	112	580	156	—	16	269		
No vehicle available	105	188	2 125	14 419	6 930	47	202	4 985		
State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	187 049	8 246	443	1 669	9 378	200 362	3 518	251	1 506	
Owner-occupied housing units	133 842	2 433	201	931	2 734	143 266	1 269	94	855	
Renter-occupied housing units	53 207	5 813	242	738	6 644	57 096	2 249	157	651	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	109 246	1 684	150	756	1 868	116 273	990	73	723	
With a mortgage	77 802	1 429	121	729	1 652	80 561	814	46	652	
Less than \$300	416	17	—	—	—	599	11	—	7	
\$300 to \$499	4 845	176	—	12	64	7 068	72	—	13	
\$500 to \$699	8 936	184	5	36	154	11 265	61	—	32	
\$700 to \$999	15 994	308	33	119	320	18 667	197	10	105	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	24 000	304	62	187	611	26 384	280	23	263	
\$1,500 or more	23 611	440	21	375	503	16 578	193	13	239	
Not mortgaged	31 444	255	29	27	216	35 712	176	27	71	
Less than \$100	78	—	—	—	—	99	11	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	1 433	—	—	—	—	1 852	15	—	6	
\$200 to \$299	10 078	67	—	6	78	12 233	67	18	8	
\$300 to \$399	11 205	111	21	6	87	12 710	54	2	33	
\$400 or more	8 650	77	8	15	51	8 818	29	7	30	
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	52 601	5 813	242	721	6 626	55 857	2 238	152	625	
Less than \$200	3 370	674	16	10	667	3 310	218	28	8	
\$200 to \$299	2 956	468	19	18	427	3 285	129	—	128	
\$300 to \$499	11 710	1 651	95	140	1 966	12 568	628	24	187	
\$500 to \$749	19 873	2 118	78	322	2 727	22 528	908	69	269	
\$750 to \$999	8 148	641	8	156	592	7 793	255	14	96	
\$1,000 or more	4 579	142	26	75	224	3 855	57	16	43	
No cash rent	1 965	119	—	—	23	2 518	43	1	43	
Median (dollars)	592	506	481	649	522	583	534	585	591	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	187 049	8 246	443	1 669	9 378	200 362	3 518	251	1 506	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	672	30	4	4	164	477	7	6	69	
No vehicle available	13 599	2 522	125	84	2 743	12 622	527	46	50	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent									
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities	
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more						
The State	1 320 850	15.7	25.5	14.7	18.9	9.1	.4	77.7	70.8	.5	
District 1	220 350	13.5	23.6	17.7	15.7	9.2	.5	89.8	87.4	.6	
COUNTY											
Hartford County (pt.)	202 754	12.7	23.9	18.5	15.4	9.1	.5	93.8	90.8	.7	
Middlesex County (pt.)	12 584	20.4	22.0	11.3	17.7	15.5	.2	58.2	66.3	.1	
Tolland County (pt.)	5 012	26.0	13.1	4.5	21.7	.3	.1	6.4	3.9	.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Berlin town	6 204	16.3	20.9	7.8	20.2	1.8	.2	86.9	77.1	.8	
Bloomfield town	7 738	18.1	9.3	10.9	19.3	11.7	.1	88.5	85.7	.1	
Central Manchester CDP	13 443	4.9	38.5	16.6	8.9	7.2	.6	99.1	97.2	.9	
Cromwell town	5 090	24.5	14.7	13.5	14.4	30.9	.2	87.4	86.8	—	
East Hampton town	4 205	21.8	22.7	9.6	17.0	8.6	.4	13.6	54.1	.4	
East Hartford town	21 274	7.3	17.4	18.4	10.1	5.4	.4	99.4	98.1	.7	
East Hartford CDP	21 274	7.3	17.4	18.4	10.1	5.4	.4	99.4	98.1	.7	
East Windsor town	4 115	25.0	19.0	16.9	12.3	9.8	.8	64.9	66.5	.4	
Glastonbury town	10 948	22.6	13.4	9.1	31.4	13.9	—	65.7	60.0	.1	
Hartford city	56 098	9.2	37.1	35.8	6.6	5.2	1.4	99.9	98.5	1.6	
Hartford town	56 098	9.2	37.1	35.8	6.6	5.2	1.4	99.9	98.5	1.6	
Manchester town	21 704	11.7	27.8	15.3	13.0	10.8	.4	95.3	91.8	.6	
Newington town	11 609	12.4	9.8	8.3	15.2	18.2	.2	98.3	98.2	.2	
Newington CDP	11 609	12.4	9.8	8.3	15.2	18.2	.2	98.3	98.2	.2	
Rocky Hill town	7 107	21.6	5.4	14.6	12.3	27.1	.2	97.9	96.2	.4	
South Windsor town	8 044	35.8	6.8	4.9	27.6	21.4	—	79.0	75.1	.1	
West Hartford town	25 021	4.7	29.6	10.9	24.6	6.0	.1	99.8	94.3	.3	
West Hartford CDP	25 021	4.7	29.6	10.9	24.6	6.0	.1	99.8	94.3	.3	
Wethersfield town	10 790	11.9	20.5	11.0	20.1	8.1	.1	98.9	98.1	—	
Wethersfield CDP	10 790	11.9	20.5	11.0	20.1	8.1	.1	98.9	98.1	—	
Windsor town	10 233	18.5	18.7	6.8	21.8	9.0	—	95.0	85.9	.1	
District 2	222 221	18.2	27.3	13.9	17.6	4.6	.5	59.2	49.3	.5	
COUNTY											
Middlesex County (pt.)	38 235	20.1	24.4	15.1	15.7	7.1	.4	67.4	46.8	.5	
New London County	104 461	16.4	29.6	12.7	18.4	4.2	.5	66.1	52.6	.6	
Tolland County (pt.)	38 926	20.9	18.2	17.2	17.9	6.1	.7	48.2	46.5	.5	
Windham County	40 599	18.1	32.9	12.5	16.9	1.8	.5	44.4	46.1	.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Colchester town	4 150	36.4	13.5	7.3	15.1	4.7	—	43.7	38.1	—	
Conning Towers-Noultis Park CDP	2 769	13.1	4.3	4.0	13.4	1.9	.2	99.8	92.3	.1	
Coventry town	3 894	21.0	19.5	8.5	15.6	2.4	1.2	21.5	9.6	1.0	
East Lyme town	6 772	14.7	21.0	7.4	25.1	7.5	.2	74.1	9.5	.2	
Ellington town	4 562	25.9	14.5	26.8	20.4	7.3	.9	59.8	46.4	—	
Griswold town	4 211	23.8	22.7	11.1	13.2	3.4	.7	57.8	39.1	.3	
Groton town	16 598	20.9	18.1	14.2	14.5	6.5	.3	90.6	84.2	.6	
Killingly town	6 480	18.0	34.6	13.0	16.2	2.0	.1	48.5	55.4	.2	
Ledyard town	5 250	19.0	10.5	3.8	33.9	4.7	.9	39.1	16.1	.6	
Monsfield town	5 158	20.4	14.6	17.4	19.7	8.9	.2	37.0	28.5	.8	
Middletown city (pt.)	18 102	22.9	24.7	22.8	9.4	11.1	.2	91.4	90.9	.6	
Middletown town (pt.)	18 102	22.9	24.7	22.8	9.4	11.1	.2	91.4	90.9	.6	
Montville town	6 283	16.5	15.8	8.9	20.1	3.9	.4	33.1	49.6	.6	
New London city	11 970	3.6	52.9	29.7	10.6	5.0	.5	99.8	98.5	.9	
New London town	11 970	3.6	52.9	29.7	10.6	5.0	.5	99.8	98.5	.9	
Norwich city	16 472	9.7	48.6	17.6	13.6	3.1	.3	88.8	71.9	.6	
Norwich town	16 472	9.7	48.6	17.6	13.6	3.1	.3	88.8	71.9	.6	
Plainfield town	5 342	17.7	35.5	9.0	16.4	1.4	.2	39.1	60.0	.1	
Stoafford town	4 305	20.5	37.1	12.0	15.4	4.2	1.4	36.1	46.7	.8	
Stonington town	7 923	16.8	41.3	11.4	18.7	4.1	.6	71.3	49.9	1.0	
Storrs CDP	1 717	28.3	6.9	28.7	12.7	6.5	.4	62.6	53.1	1.6	
Tolland town	3 747	23.8	6.8	5.3	29.7	3.2	1.0	19.7	4.8	.5	
Vernon town	12 748	17.0	18.9	24.7	14.6	8.8	.3	80.0	88.0	.5	
Waterford town	7 357	14.7	21.5	7.1	22.2	4.5	.2	76.1	60.3	.1	
Willimantic CDP	5 895	7.0	47.2	24.3	9.8	1.5	.9	99.2	97.0	1.3	
Windham town	8 727	10.6	39.0	19.3	11.5	2.3	.6	82.5	76.5	.9	
District 3	223 042	13.8	27.1	16.4	15.7	9.9	.3	87.2	78.8	.4	
COUNTY											
Fairfield County (pt.)	20 152	7.9	24.7	12.5	13.3	12.5	.3	98.6	94.1	.3	
Middlesex County (pt.)	10 774	21.1	15.3	9.4	23.9	4.3	.9	34.1	6.4	.3	
New Haven County (pt.)	192 116	14.0	28.0	17.2	15.5	9.9	.3	89.0	81.3	.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bronford town	13 056	28.1	21.3	16.2	14.4	26.4	.1	95.2	82.2	.4	
Clinton town	5 407	20.0	14.7	11.7	21.1	7.8	1.6	62.4	9.5	.5	
East Haven town	10 580	18.3	16.5	13.9	12.6	13.8	.1	97.0	95.8	.4	
East Haven CDP	10 580	18.3	16.5	13.9	12.6	13.8	.1	97.0	95.8	.4	
Guilford town	7 765	19.8	16.6	8.5	29.7	6.2	—	35.3	5.0	.2	
Hamden town	21 738	12.4	21.8	15.0	13.9	12.8	.3	94.0	90.6	.2	
Madison town	6 511	19.6	15.0	8.2	43.0	8.2	.5	47.5	6.1	.1	
Milford town	20 149	11.4	24.9	12.7	19.4	11.5	.2	97.6	82.7	.4	
Milford city (remainder)	19 339	11.6	23.6	12.6	19.0	11.3	.2	97.5	82.3	.3	
New Haven city	54 057	10.0	46.3	8.9	5.5	5.5	.5	99.8	99.0	.6	
New Haven town	54 057	10.0	46.3	26.4	8.9	5.5	.5	99.8	99.0	.6	
North Bronford town	4 610	23.3	7.9	4.3	17.2	9.5	.5	38.8	34.7	.3	
North Haven town	8 236	10.6	12.8	7.9	22.4	3.1	—	86.0	74.7	.2	
North Haven CDP	8 244	10.7	12.8	7.9	22.4	3.1	—	86.1	74.7	.2	
Orange town	4 544	8.1	9.7	1.9	36.7	—	.1	66.3	4.1	—	
Orange CDP	4 544	8.1	9.7	1.9	36.7	—	.1	66.3	4.1	—	
Strafford town	20 152	7.9	24.7	12.5	13.3	12.5	.3	98.6	94.1	.3	
Strafford CDP	20 152	7.9	24.7	12.5	13.3	12.5	.3	98.6	94.1	.3	
Wallingford town	15 943	19.2	21.4	12.9	15.1	12.2	.2	85.6	88.4	.5	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 3—Con.										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Wallingford Center CDP	7 716	9.5	36.5	19.2	11.5	10.1	.4	97.7	96.9	.3
West Haven city	22 679	10.7	28.9	22.3	8.3	10.4	.3	98.7	98.4	.2
West Haven town	22 679	10.7	28.9	22.3	8.3	10.4	.3	98.7	98.4	.2
Milford city	20 149	11.4	24.9	12.7	19.4	11.5	.2	97.6	82.7	.4
District 4	216 968	12.6	27.1	16.0	24.5	11.9	.4	91.3	78.5	.7
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	216 968	12.6	27.1	16.0	24.5	11.9	.4	91.3	78.5	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bridgeport city	57 224	10.6	36.4	22.8	7.9	10.8	.7	99.7	98.3	1.1
Bridgeport town	57 224	10.6	36.4	22.8	7.9	10.8	.7	99.7	98.3	1.1
Darien town	6 657	6.9	35.9	3.6	54.5	2.4	.3	88.9	63.9	.2
Oriental CDP	6 627	6.8	35.8	3.6	54.5	2.4	.3	89.1	63.9	.2
Fairfield town	20 204	7.5	23.2	6.1	32.1	6.7	.1	96.8	82.4	.1
Greenwich town	23 515	8.8	36.9	12.8	37.6	8.1	.3	87.8	74.7	.7
Monroe town (pt.)	5 077	28.6	7.5	3.2	33.2	10.2	.1	51.8	8.0	—
New Canaan town	6 852	12.3	25.2	5.0	53.7	9.5	.5	53.4	41.2	.9
Norwalk city	32 224	14.8	26.0	19.6	18.4	16.4	.4	93.9	83.9	.2
Norwalk town	32 224	14.8	26.0	19.6	18.4	16.4	.4	93.9	83.9	.2
Stamford city	44 279	17.4	18.6	21.3	21.4	20.9	.5	87.7	82.7	1.2
Stamford town	44 279	17.4	18.6	21.3	21.4	20.9	.5	87.7	82.7	1.2
Trumbull town	11 090	11.3	9.4	3.9	35.4	1.8	.2	96.3	49.5	.2
Trumbull CDP	11 090	11.3	9.4	3.9	35.4	1.8	.2	96.3	49.5	.2
Westport town	9 846	12.1	25.0	5.2	50.3	4.3	.3	89.4	32.9	.4
Westport CDP (pt.)	9 840	12.1	25.1	5.2	50.3	4.3	.3	89.5	32.9	.4
District 5	214 805	18.1	23.8	12.1	20.7	9.3	.4	68.8	63.1	.5
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	85 799	19.6	17.7	9.9	31.9	9.7	.3	48.2	35.0	.5
New Haven County (pt.)	129 006	17.1	27.9	13.5	13.3	9.1	.5	82.5	81.9	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ansonia city	7 503	6.1	43.5	10.6	9.8	1.7	1.1	93.4	98.8	1.2
Ansonia town	7 503	6.1	43.5	10.6	9.8	1.7	1.1	93.4	98.8	1.2
Bethel town	6 399	18.6	20.4	11.5	28.6	10.3	.1	62.1	54.8	.2
Brookfield town	5 354	20.5	6.1	6.1	36.1	14.7	.1	34.2	11.6	—
Cheshire town	8 590	21.3	9.6	5.7	32.8	11.4	.1	74.7	52.4	.2
Oanbury city	25 950	21.2	22.3	17.7	16.7	15.9	.7	73.2	64.0	.8
Oanbury town	25 950	21.2	22.3	17.7	16.7	15.9	.7	73.2	64.0	.8
Derby city	5 269	13.0	30.2	13.9	9.9	12.5	.8	92.3	96.0	—
Derby town	5 269	13.0	30.2	13.9	9.9	12.5	.8	92.3	96.0	—
Meriden city	24 826	14.5	29.7	15.6	11.7	10.8	.6	99.1	93.1	.5
Meriden town	24 826	14.5	29.7	15.6	11.7	10.8	.6	99.1	93.1	.5
Monroe town (pt.)	519	19.3	19.3	5.2	33.5	—	3.5	20.2	—	1.5
Naugatuck borough	11 930	22.1	21.2	12.9	10.7	9.7	—	89.1	89.9	.1
Naugatuck town	11 930	22.1	21.2	12.9	10.7	9.7	—	89.1	89.9	.1
New Fairfield town	5 081	17.1	8.4	3.5	31.5	—	.5	10.9	.6	.4
Newtown town	7 194	15.1	19.3	5.1	37.1	—	.2	17.5	2.0	.5
Ridgefield town	8 014	13.4	16.1	8.0	47.0	9.8	.1	39.6	23.0	—
Seymour town	5 877	13.6	23.3	15.5	12.1	10.7	—	71.8	70.9	—
Shelton city	12 981	24.4	16.1	7.5	21.6	11.8	.1	72.6	50.0	.9
Shelton town	12 981	24.4	16.1	7.5	21.6	11.8	.1	72.6	50.0	.9
Southbury town (pt.)	869	38.0	5.3	2.1	45.5	2.3	.7	11.4	4.8	.7
Waterbury city	47 205	17.7	34.9	17.7	8.3	10.6	.5	98.8	97.5	.8
Waterbury town	47 205	17.7	34.9	17.7	8.3	10.6	.5	98.8	97.5	.8
Wilton town	5 798	20.2	15.6	6.8	57.5	7.6	—	17.6	11.2	—
Wolcott town	4 870	18.2	10.1	5.5	15.2	3.8	.2	6.3	47.0	—
District 6	223 464	18.2	24.0	12.1	19.2	9.6	.4	70.3	67.8	.5
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 436	24.0	15.6	.8	29.2	—	.3	6.9	1.3	1.3
Hartford County (pt.)	139 058	18.1	21.3	12.5	18.5	9.8	.2	83.8	79.5	.4
Litchfield County	74 274	18.3	30.6	11.8	20.0	7.0	.9	48.9	50.7	.8
New Haven County (pt.)	5 957	15.2	11.2	12.4	15.7	45.6	.1	57.0	50.1	.6
Tolland County (pt.)	2 739	18.1	16.4	5.7	33.3	.3	.3	23.5	12.2	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avon town	5 709	26.2	8.6	6.3	35.9	22.1	.1	67.9	47.7	—
Bristol city	24 989	19.1	23.8	16.9	11.9	8.2	.1	93.8	93.2	.3
Bristol town	24 989	19.1	23.8	16.9	11.9	8.2	.1	93.8	93.2	.3
Enfield town	16 614	17.5	16.4	10.2	24.4	7.4	.1	95.2	93.2	.2
Farmington town	8 654	29.8	9.8	11.0	22.3	21.7	—	74.4	82.4	.2
New Britain city	32 335	11.0	37.1	18.2	7.9	6.7	.4	99.9	99.4	.8
New Britain town	32 335	11.0	37.1	18.2	7.9	6.7	.4	99.9	99.4	.8
New Milford town	9 295	23.9	18.6	12.9	22.8	15.1	.5	50.3	30.6	.6
Plymville town	7 452	20.1	16.7	17.3	10.2	12.3	.3	94.2	93.8	.7
Plymouth town	4 556	15.9	30.6	10.7	13.3	3.3	.4	55.8	73.6	.1
Simsbury town	8 175	19.3	9.0	6.0	45.1	10.3	.2	71.0	47.2	.1
Southbury town (pt.)	5 957	15.2	11.2	12.4	15.7	45.6	.1	57.0	50.1	.6
Southington town	14 250	17.7	12.9	7.9	17.1	7.9	.1	83.7	67.3	.3
Suffield town	4 384	24.9	24.4	6.3	26.8	13.1	.5	59.8	51.1	.9
Torrington city	15 161	17.6	34.2	16.1	10.7	10.3	.5	76.1	92.2	.1
Torrington town	15 161	17.6	34.2	16.1	10.7	10.3	.5	76.1	92.2	.1
Watertown town	7 522	16.4	25.5	9.2	16.8	4.9	.5	73.6	73.6	.3
Winchester town	5 093	16.1	42.6	16.7	17.6	3.6	.2	74.7	73.2	.3
Windsor Locks town	4 929	14.4	15.4	9.6	16.1	12.2	—	97.1	98.6	.2
Windsor Locks COP	4 929	14.4	15.4	9.6	16.1	12.2	—	97.1	98.6	.2

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit	
		House heating fuel				Vehicles available					
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
The State -----	1 230 479	26.3	1.9	15.1	54.4	2.4	10.0	31.3	58.6	2.6	
District 1 -----	208 697	39.4	1.9	11.6	45.5	1.6	14.0	33.4	52.7	4.1	
COUNTY											
Hartford County (pt.) -----	192 179	42.1	1.9	11.1	43.7	1.3	14.9	34.1	51.0	4.4	
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	11 751	10.9	2.0	19.8	63.4	3.9	4.2	26.9	68.9	.5	
Tolland County (pt.) -----	4 767	1.7	2.6	11.7	74.8	9.2	1.7	17.6	80.7	.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Berlin town -----	6 024	42.0	1.7	4.6	49.4	2.3	2.7	24.6	72.7	.5	
Bloomfield town -----	7 474	35.3	2.4	14.7	46.5	1.0	7.3	35.1	57.6	.3	
Central Manchester CDP -----	12 861	34.4	.7	10.5	53.1	1.3	9.5	35.3	55.2	1.6	
Cromwell town -----	4 862	25.7	1.4	24.0	47.5	1.4	5.7	29.6	64.6	.3	
East Hampton town -----	3 770	—	3.7	21.1	67.9	7.3	2.6	23.5	73.9	1.1	
East Hartford town -----	20 343	42.6	1.4	10.7	44.1	1.2	9.4	38.6	52.0	2.0	
East Hartford COP -----	20 343	42.6	1.4	10.7	44.1	1.2	9.4	38.6	52.0	2.0	
East Windsor town -----	3 900	17.6	3.4	12.0	63.5	3.5	3.5	31.3	65.2	1.7	
Glastonbury town -----	10 553	41.0	1.7	6.5	49.4	1.4	4.1	24.1	71.8	.4	
Hartford city -----	51 464	50.3	2.8	16.4	29.2	1.3	38.5	39.5	21.9	14.5	
Hartford town -----	51 464	50.3	2.8	16.4	29.2	1.3	38.5	39.5	21.9	14.5	
Manchester town -----	20 745	38.8	1.1	10.0	48.8	1.3	8.1	33.3	58.6	1.2	
Newington town -----	11 223	45.8	2.1	9.1	42.1	1.0	3.9	32.7	63.4	.2	
Newington COP -----	11 223	45.8	2.1	9.1	42.1	1.0	3.9	32.7	63.4	.2	
Rocky Hill town -----	6 577	53.3	1.9	9.1	35.1	.6	3.8	34.8	61.4	.6	
South Windsor town -----	7 850	37.0	1.1	13.8	46.8	1.3	1.9	19.3	78.8	.4	
West Hartford town -----	23 916	37.9	1.5	5.9	53.9	.7	8.0	35.3	56.7	.3	
West Hartford CDP -----	23 916	37.9	1.5	5.9	53.9	.7	8.0	35.3	56.7	.3	
Wethersfield town -----	10 470	47.3	.6	6.4	45.5	.3	7.7	36.1	56.2	.5	
Wethersfield COP -----	10 470	47.3	.6	6.4	45.5	.3	7.7	36.1	56.2	.5	
Windsor town -----	9 838	25.9	1.4	9.4	61.6	1.7	3.4	27.6	69.0	.3	
District 2 -----	200 817	9.9	2.8	18.5	63.3	5.5	7.1	30.8	62.1	2.2	
COUNTY											
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	33 191	8.9	2.1	23.0	62.1	3.8	6.7	32.1	61.3	1.8	
New London County -----	93 245	10.3	3.0	18.8	63.4	4.5	7.5	31.5	61.0	2.1	
Tolland County (pt.) -----	36 910	8.9	2.1	18.1	64.8	6.0	4.7	27.4	67.9	1.5	
Windham County -----	37 471	10.7	3.6	14.2	62.5	9.0	8.6	31.4	60.0	3.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Colchester town -----	3 895	.5	3.7	17.5	72.2	6.1	4.4	19.6	76.0	1.7	
Conning Towers-Nouthis Park COP -----	2 683	3.0	3.6	11.8	79.9	1.7	1.4	39.1	59.5	1.8	
Coventry town -----	3 634	.4	4.3	15.9	69.9	9.4	2.5	20.4	77.1	1.0	
East Lyme town -----	5 503	.2	3.0	32.1	59.9	4.9	2.6	27.0	70.4	.4	
Ellington town -----	4 282	4.8	2.9	28.1	58.3	5.8	2.5	26.0	71.5	—	
Griswold town -----	3 833	.2	5.9	19.1	66.7	8.1	8.0	30.8	61.2	2.8	
Groton town -----	14 853	.9	3.0	24.2	69.7	2.1	5.6	39.2	55.2	1.8	
Killingly town -----	5 873	15.4	3.3	14.4	60.7	6.2	9.0	34.2	56.7	3.5	
Ledyard town -----	5 048	.2	1.0	19.2	74.5	5.0	1.2	19.2	79.6	.3	
Monsfield town -----	4 931	2.4	1.5	30.1	59.9	6.1	3.8	37.2	59.1	.9	
Middletown city (pt.) -----	16 821	17.1	1.6	24.3	55.3	1.6	9.9	36.4	53.8	2.3	
Middletown town (pt.) -----	16 821	17.1	1.6	24.3	55.3	1.6	9.9	36.4	53.8	2.3	
Montville town -----	5 949	10.9	3.2	14.7	65.7	5.5	4.2	24.0	71.9	.7	
New London city -----	10 712	32.2	2.2	23.0	41.4	1.1	21.7	42.3	36.0	6.3	
New London town -----	10 712	32.2	2.2	23.0	41.4	1.1	21.7	42.3	36.0	6.3	
Norwich city -----	15 018	30.0	2.2	12.4	54.0	1.5	12.4	37.7	49.9	3.7	
Norwich town -----	15 018	30.0	2.2	12.4	54.0	1.5	12.4	37.7	49.9	3.7	
Pleinfield town -----	4 996	6.5	4.5	17.7	62.9	8.3	8.4	27.0	64.6	2.3	
Stafford town -----	4 063	.1	2.8	20.7	67.1	9.3	8.0	26.8	65.2	2.6	
Stonington town -----	7 017	10.4	2.4	14.3	70.0	3.0	6.1	35.0	59.0	1.1	
Storrs CDP -----	1 607	5.4	—	41.7	51.6	1.3	4.4	50.3	45.3	.4	
Tolland town -----	3 674	.3	1.0	8.3	81.7	8.7	1.2	15.9	82.9	.5	
Vernon town -----	12 137	24.1	1.7	10.8	61.8	1.6	7.6	32.7	59.7	2.9	
Waterford town -----	6 956	1.0	1.4	21.4	73.4	2.8	3.6	28.2	68.2	.4	
Willimantic COP -----	5 509	32.8	2.9	13.7	49.1	1.4	17.2	41.1	41.6	7.7	
Windham town -----	8 128	22.6	2.6	12.8	58.5	3.5	15.5	36.8	47.7	7.0	
District 3 -----	207 495	31.4	1.8	12.6	52.7	1.5	11.9	33.7	54.5	2.5	
COUNTY											
Fairfield County (pt.) -----	19 310	48.2	1.2	5.4	44.5	.7	7.8	33.2	59.0	1.1	
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	9 709	2.8	2.5	16.0	72.8	5.9	2.4	23.5	74.0	.9	
New Haven County (pt.) -----	178 476	31.2	1.8	13.2	52.5	1.3	12.8	34.3	52.9	2.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bronford town -----	11 663	45.5	1.9	16.8	34.9	1.0	4.3	35.9	59.8	.3	
Clinton town -----	4 659	5.2	1.5	20.5	68.4	4.4	2.5	27.2	70.4	1.1	
East Haven town -----	10 059	34.6	1.5	11.6	51.3	.9	9.2	33.8	56.9	.7	
East Haven COP -----	10 059	34.6	1.5	11.6	51.3	.9	9.2	33.8	56.9	.7	
Guilford town -----	7 181	4.4	1.3	17.6	72.3	4.3	2.7	20.8	76.4	.3	
Hamden town -----	20 641	27.3	1.7	11.7	58.4	.9	8.8	35.8	55.3	1.0	
Madison town -----	5 572	7.0	2.2	25.5	62.4	2.9	2.0	23.2	74.8	1.1	
Milford town -----	18 851	37.1	1.4	7.1	52.8	1.6	5.5	31.7	62.8	.7	
Milford city (remainder) -----	18 116	36.5	1.5	6.8	53.6	1.6	5.5	31.5	63.0	.7	
New Haven city -----	48 986	44.0	2.6	13.0	39.6	.8	29.5	42.0	26.4	7.5	
New Haven town -----	48 986	44.0	2.6	13.0	39.6	.8	29.5	42.0	28.4	7.5	
North Bronford town -----	4 481	9.1	3.1	6.3	77.7	3.8	2.8	19.5	77.7	.3	
North Haven town -----	7 976	17.6	.5	8.5	72.1	1.3	3.8	24.2	72.1	.2	
North Haven CDP -----	7 984	17.7	.5	8.5	72.0	1.3	3.8	24.1	72.1	.2	
Orono town -----	4 421	2.4	.6	2.4	93.6	1.0	2.2	16.9	80.9	.1	
Orono CDP -----	4 421	2.4	.6	2.4	93.6	1.0	2.2	16.9	80.9	.1	
Strofford town -----	19 310	48.2	1.2	5.4	44.5	.7	7.8	33.2	59.0	1.1	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit	
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.											
Strofford CDP	19 310	48.2	1.2	5.4	44.5	.7	7.8	33.2	59.0	1.1	
Wallingford town	15 174	24.2	.8	17.3	56.2	1.5	5.2	30.5	64.3	1.0	
Wallingford Center CDP	7 231	33.6	1.0	16.6	47.7	1.1	8.8	37.9	53.3	1.6	
West Haven city	21 284	29.3	2.2	17.7	50.0	.8	11.6	39.0	49.5	1.9	
West Haven town	21 284	29.3	2.2	17.7	50.0	.8	11.6	39.0	49.5	1.9	
Milford city	18 851	37.1	1.4	7.1	52.8	1.6	5.5	31.7	62.8	.7	
District 4	204 329	33.2	1.7	12.9	51.4	.8	11.7	31.8	56.5	3.0	
COUNTY											
Fairfield County (pt.)	204 329	33.2	1.7	12.9	51.4	.8	11.7	31.8	56.5	3.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bridgeport city	52 328	47.9	2.3	9.7	39.0	1.0	25.0	39.8	35.2	8.7	
Bridgeport town	52 328	47.9	2.3	9.7	39.0	1.0	25.0	39.8	35.2	8.7	
Darien town	6 404	3.1	.8	5.6	90.2	.4	2.3	20.8	76.9	.1	
Darien CDP	6 374	3.1	.8	5.6	90.1	.4	2.3	20.9	76.8	.1	
Fairfield town	19 371	36.4	1.7	3.6	57.8	.4	4.4	26.5	69.2	.2	
Greenwich town	22 192	53.2	1.3	9.0	36.3	.2	5.9	30.8	63.3	1.0	
Monroe town (pt.)	4 913	27.7	2.2	4.7	63.5	2.0	1.6	14.8	83.6	.4	
New Canaan town	6 497	.3	.9	13.3	85.2	.3	2.6	22.5	74.9	.5	
Norwalk city	30 560	21.5	1.4	20.1	55.8	1.2	8.6	32.7	58.7	1.5	
Norwalk town	30 560	21.5	1.4	20.1	55.8	1.2	8.6	32.7	58.7	1.5	
Stamford city	41 945	28.3	1.8	23.5	45.5	.9	11.8	34.6	53.6	1.7	
Stamford town	41 945	28.3	1.8	23.5	45.5	.9	11.8	34.6	53.6	1.7	
Trumbull town	10 838	27.5	.5	3.6	67.9	.5	3.6	18.6	77.9	.2	
Trumbull CDP	10 838	27.5	.5	3.6	67.9	.5	3.6	18.6	77.9	.2	
Westport town	9 281	10.9	2.0	6.8	79.8	.5	2.9	22.6	74.5	.4	
Westport CDP (pt.)	9 275	10.9	2.0	6.8	79.8	.5	2.9	22.6	74.5	.4	
District 5	201 181	20.7	1.5	17.7	58.4	1.6	8.8	28.5	62.7	2.2	
COUNTY											
Fairfield County (pt.)	80 294	13.7	1.4	18.4	64.8	1.6	4.6	23.0	72.4	1.0	
New Haven County (pt.)	120 887	25.4	1.6	17.2	54.2	1.6	11.6	32.1	56.3	3.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Ansonia city	7 159	49.4	.6	7.3	41.3	1.3	11.8	32.1	56.1	3.0	
Ansonia town	7 159	49.4	.6	7.3	41.3	1.3	11.8	32.1	56.1	3.0	
Bethel town	6 175	16.8	1.9	27.7	51.3	2.3	4.4	22.5	73.1	.6	
Brookfield town	4 939	3.5	.3	22.4	72.4	1.4	2.3	19.2	78.5	.3	
Cheshire town	8 340	8.2	1.1	14.0	75.3	1.3	3.8	19.8	76.4	.1	
Donbury city	24 094	21.4	1.8	31.4	44.5	1.0	8.7	31.8	59.5	2.3	
Donbury town	24 094	21.4	1.8	31.4	44.5	1.0	8.7	31.8	59.5	2.3	
Derby city	4 974	40.1	.7	13.3	45.4	.4	11.3	35.8	52.9	2.6	
Derby town	4 974	40.1	.7	13.3	45.4	.4	11.3	35.8	52.9	2.6	
Meriden city	23 240	32.1	1.8	12.2	52.8	1.1	11.7	34.6	53.8	4.0	
Meriden town	23 240	32.1	1.8	12.2	52.8	1.1	11.7	34.6	53.8	4.0	
Monroe town (pt.)	513	11.7	1.4	6.4	77.4	3.1	3.3	11.3	85.4	2.9	
Naugatuck borough	11 330	19.9	1.4	20.7	56.5	1.5	6.5	32.0	61.4	.9	
Naugatuck town	11 330	19.9	1.4	20.7	56.5	1.5	6.5	32.0	61.4	.9	
New Fairfield town	4 271	.1	.4	23.6	72.5	3.4	1.5	18.0	80.5	.6	
Newtown town	6 798	7.3	2.1	8.6	78.4	3.6	1.4	18.2	80.3	.5	
Ridgefield town	7 569	7.6	1.0	10.1	80.8	.6	2.6	19.1	78.3	—	
Seymour town	5 604	3.1	.8	14.2	80.6	1.4	6.0	31.0	63.0	1.0	
Shelton city	12 454	24.4	1.1	6.5	66.8	1.3	5.1	22.2	72.7	.7	
Shelton town	12 454	24.4	1.1	6.5	66.8	1.3	5.1	22.2	72.7	.7	
Southbury town (pt.)	842	—	1.1	9.3	82.2	7.5	—	11.9	88.1	.7	
Waterbury city	43 164	32.9	1.9	24.8	39.5	1.0	18.9	37.9	43.2	5.3	
Waterbury town	43 164	32.9	1.9	24.8	39.5	1.0	18.9	37.9	43.2	5.3	
Wilton town	5 541	.4	1.1	12.3	85.1	1.1	1.5	17.6	80.9	.2	
Wolcott town	4 636	.8	2.6	16.1	75.9	4.6	2.1	22.5	75.4	—	
District 6	207 960	22.2	1.8	17.3	55.4	3.2	6.8	29.8	63.4	1.7	
COUNTY											
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 078	—	3.1	21.5	66.2	9.2	2.0	26.3	71.7	—	
Hartford County (pt.)	132 512	28.6	1.7	15.4	52.4	1.9	7.5	29.9	62.6	2.0	
Litchfield County	66 371	12.6	1.8	18.3	61.4	5.9	5.7	29.0	65.3	1.3	
New Haven County (pt.)	5 367	.2	2.0	53.1	41.2	3.5	4.6	45.1	50.4	1.0	
Tolland County (pt.)	2 632	—	3.2	13.5	80.5	2.8	2.7	16.8	80.5	2.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Avon town	5 366	23.6	2.2	15.2	57.9	1.1	2.3	22.0	75.6	.5	
Bristol city	23 956	17.0	.9	25.4	54.5	2.1	8.1	32.2	59.8	2.1	
Bristol town	23 956	17.0	.9	25.4	54.5	2.1	8.1	32.2	59.8	2.1	
Enfield town	15 985	29.5	1.5	8.1	59.8	1.1	5.0	26.6	68.5	.9	
Formington town	8 213	21.2	1.6	17.1	58.0	2.1	5.2	27.1	67.6	.5	
New Britain city	30 170	56.4	2.5	11.5	29.0	.6	15.9	41.3	42.7	5.3	
New Britain town	30 170	56.4	2.5	11.5	29.0	.6	15.9	41.3	42.7	5.3	
New Milford town	8 419	—	1.4	34.3	58.0	6.4	3.2	27.9	68.9	1.1	
Plainville town	7 089	18.1	1.4	26.4	51.7	2.4	4.8	36.7	58.6	1.0	
Plymouth town	4 329	14.0	3.2	18.2	58.2	6.4	5.5	25.3	69.2	.8	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—							No telephone in unit		
		House heating fuel				Vehicles available					
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1			
District 6—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.											
Simsbury town -----	7 910	11.7	2.8	15.2	69.1	1.1	2.4	20.3	77.3		
Southbury town (pt.)-----	5 367	.2	2.0	53.1	41.2	3.5	4.6	45.1	50.4		
Southington town -----	13 766	34.4	1.1	11.9	50.6	2.2	5.1	23.7	71.2		
Suffield town-----	4 176	7.7	3.8	15.8	69.3	3.4	4.0	23.3	72.7		
Torrington city-----	13 883	31.8	1.3	16.0	49.3	1.6	10.4	35.1	54.5		
Torrington town-----	13 883	31.8	1.3	16.0	49.3	1.6	10.4	35.1	54.5		
Watertown town -----	7 254	19.8	1.2	14.8	60.5	3.7	5.6	24.5	69.9		
Winchester town -----	4 522	27.1	1.2	13.8	52.5	5.5	9.6	32.3	58.2		
Windsor Locks town -----	4 758	30.1	.8	8.5	60.3	.4	4.7	28.6	66.6		
Windsor Locks CDP -----	4 758	30.1	.8	8.5	60.3	.4	4.7	28.6	66.6		

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units					All renter-occupied housing units					
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989								
		Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)
The State	807 559	6.9	31.7	449 008	1 096	22.9	200 962	338	13.7	422 920	35.4	5.3	598	26.6
District 1	127 346	6.5	33.0	72 260	1 068	22.3	34 113	330	13.3	81 351	34.9	4.6	572	27.0
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.)	114 137	6.4	33.9	63 648	1 067	22.2	31 663	331	13.3	78 042	35.0	4.6	569	27.2
Middlesex County (pt.)	9 030	7.7	26.9	5 625	1 069	23.4	1 843	318	13.2	2 721	30.3	4.4	647	24.9
Tolland County (pt.)	4 179	4.7	21.3	2 987	1 101	23.2	607	336	13.4	588	39.5	.7	658	25.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town	5 204	5.7	39.0	2 944	1 060	21.4	1 683	352	14.7	820	42.3	7.4	595	22.3
Bloomfield town	5 814	6.3	30.9	3 900	1 107	22.7	1 359	348	13.3	1 660	21.4	3.9	673	28.7
Central Manchester COP	7 174	6.5	42.5	3 559	944	22.9	2 479	292	12.5	5 687	39.4	4.4	669	26.6
Cromwell town	3 657	9.4	23.7	2 252	1 117	23.1	680	321	13.9	1 205	32.4	4.1	722	25.9
East Hampton town	2 988	6.9	22.4	2 011	1 034	24.0	460	319	12.6	782	27.1	2.8	631	22.8
East Hartford town	12 108	7.4	42.5	6 342	911	21.9	3 807	285	13.4	8 235	34.2	4.0	574	25.5
East Hartford COP	12 108	7.4	42.5	6 342	911	21.9	3 807	285	13.4	8 235	34.2	4.0	574	25.5
East Windsor town	2 400	6.0	32.5	1 219	1 036	24.5	563	297	14.0	1 500	37.0	1.0	660	22.7
Glastonbury town	8 304	6.9	24.0	5 415	1 334	22.2	1 746	391	13.5	2 249	34.5	4.6	698	24.4
Hartford city	12 148	6.8	32.7	4 388	963	23.9	2 203	308	14.8	39 316	35.3	4.8	504	29.1
Hartford town	12 148	6.8	32.7	4 388	963	23.9	2 203	308	14.8	39 316	35.3	4.8	504	29.1
Manchester town	12 340	7.6	35.3	6 818	989	22.7	3 673	301	12.4	8 405	36.5	3.3	664	25.8
Newington town	9 091	5.7	35.5	4 989	900	21.5	3 033	328	12.8	2 132	34.4	4.0	716	24.7
Newington COP	9 091	5.7	35.5	4 989	900	21.5	3 033	328	12.8	2 132	34.4	4.0	716	24.7
Rocky Hill town	4 331	9.1	21.2	2 459	1 055	21.6	927	321	11.8	2 246	43.9	3.3	788	24.8
South Windsor town	7 018	6.8	22.8	4 814	1 145	22.7	1 095	354	12.4	832	51.3	5.9	836	23.6
West Hartford town	17 599	4.8	38.8	9 644	1 191	20.5	6 071	400+	13.7	6 317	31.1	5.6	687	26.7
West Hartford COP	17 599	4.8	38.8	9 644	1 191	20.5	6 071	400+	13.7	6 317	31.1	5.6	687	26.7
Wethersfield town	8 322	4.6	42.9	4 233	1 015	21.7	3 396	325	13.0	2 148	21.9	8.8	606	27.3
Wethersfield COP	8 322	4.6	42.9	4 233	1 015	21.7	3 396	325	13.0	2 148	21.9	8.8	606	27.3
Windsor town	7 843	7.8	28.0	5 214	1 117	23.4	1 932	283	12.8	1 995	43.5	7.2	719	24.8
District 2	132 046	7.2	29.0	74 106	950	22.9	29 854	283	13.0	68 771	40.6	4.2	564	25.6
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.)	21 297	7.0	29.7	11 931	981	22.3	5 365	288	13.3	11 894	42.3	3.5	604	24.9
New London County	60 315	7.0	30.1	33 333	963	23.3	14 237	283	13.0	32 930	42.4	4.6	572	25.8
Tolland County (pt.)	25 480	7.3	26.3	16 017	997	22.4	4 802	302	12.5	11 430	40.1	2.8	596	25.4
Windham County	24 954	7.6	28.7	12 825	834	22.9	5 450	261	13.2	12 517	35.0	5.2	488	26.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Calchester town	3 046	10.7	16.1	1 980	1 054	24.2	339	280	13.6	849	37.5	3.2	617	22.9
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park COP	412	2.4	19.2	1 158	883	21.2	85	313	16.0	2 271	50.3	.2	602	23.9
Caenvery town	3 083	10.4	20.9	2 105	1 009	24.1	503	276	12.0	551	31.4	1.5	617	26.4
East Lyme town	4 326	8.2	24.7	2 866	990	22.2	932	315	12.8	1 177	43.2	2.9	711	27.9
Ellington town	3 019	5.7	25.9	1 935	945	20.9	533	320	13.1	1 263	44.0	2.3	625	22.0
Griswold town	2 614	6.5	27.2	1 419	806	23.9	528	227	11.4	1 219	38.0	6.4	495	25.6
Groton town	7 048	8.3	30.7	3 578	995	23.5	1 853	316	14.1	7 805	50.6	1.6	607	24.6
Killingly town	3 803	6.6	29.2	2 044	777	23.5	824	249	13.2	2 070	37.7	6.6	499	25.5
Ledyard town	4 049	9.9	21.0	3 065	1 105	24.5	442	301	12.7	999	46.3	.6	690	25.4
Monsfield town	2 987	6.1	29.7	1 530	1 034	19.6	710	327	11.9	1 944	46.0	1.0	585	29.5
Middletown city (pt.)	8 535	8.2	32.8	4 425	983	22.3	2 127	295	13.2	8 286	41.9	3.2	576	24.6
Middletown town (pt.)	8 535	8.2	32.8	4 425	983	22.3	2 127	295	13.2	8 286	41.9	3.2	576	24.6
Montville town	4 595	6.3	29.7	2 836	866	21.6	862	253	12.8	1 354	45.1	1.2	622	24.6
New London city	3 954	5.8	40.5	1 727	980	27.2	1 091	341	14.6	6 758	41.0	5.0	526	27.7
New London town	3 954	5.8	40.5	1 727	980	27.2	1 091	341	14.6	6 758	41.0	5.0	526	27.7
Norwich city	7 919	6.4	37.7	3 568	954	24.0	2 215	299	13.9	7 099	41.0	6.2	524	26.9
Norwich town	7 919	6.4	37.7	3 568	954	24.0	2 215	299	13.9	7 099	41.0	6.2	524	26.9
Plainfield town	3 386	8.9	28.5	1 957	758	24.6	686	246	13.4	1 610	38.7	6.0	517	24.7
Stofford town	2 927	6.1	31.5	1 679	946	22.9	610	261	14.9	1 136	38.8	8.0	563	25.4
Stonington town	4 821	4.6	32.5	2 295	994	22.9	1 431	289	13.1	2 196	37.0	8.3	588	24.1
Sturrs COP	636	4.2	35.8	208	1 065	17.9	185	375	12.3	971	51.8	—	569	33.8
Tolland town	3 357	8.1	20.5	2 487	1 035	22.6	469	338	12.9	317	36.6	10.1	677	24.4
Vernon town	6 996	7.4	29.2	4 336	992	21.7	1 411	307	12.3	5 141	36.0	2.0	577	24.5
Waterford town	5 878	6.3	38.4	3 191	916	21.2	1 910	228	11.9	1 078	31.4	9.7	656	24.7
Willimantic COP	2 137	9.4	33.2	1 042	915	24.0	583	271	15.1	3 372	33.2	3.4	472	27.6
Windham town	4 041	7.5	31.5	1 830	899	23.7	1 089	267	14.1	4 087	33.8	3.3	472	26.9
District 3	134 357	6.0	34.7	71 904	1 052	22.9	36 952	346	14.3	73 138	34.3	5.5	623	28.1
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	15 399	4.7	40.2	7 482	998	22.4	5 408	333	15.0	3 911	28.3	5.4	676	26.6
Middlesex County (pt.)	8 147	6.1	26.0	5 114	1 111	23.8	1 554	325	12.5	1 562	41.6	3.1	717	27.4
New Haven County (pt.)	110 811	6.1	34.6	59 308	1 054	22.9	29 990	349	14.3	67 665	34.5	5.5	619	28.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bronford town	8 038	7.9	27.0	4 129	1 098	22.8	2 048	318	14.5	3 625	38.8	3.8	733	25.9
Clinton town	3 590	7.2	21.8	2 281	1 103	24.7	700	328	13.5	1 069	45.6	1.8	775	28.7
East Haven town	7 524	8.3	43.7	3 688	938	25.1	2 533	318	16.1	2 535	37.2	5.0	605	26.8
East Haven COP	7 524	8.3	43.7	3 688	938	25.1	2 533	318	16.1	2 535	37.2	5.0	605	26.8
Guilford town	6 053	6.3	22.3	4 274	1 178	22.4	1 089	370	13.3	1 128	39.9	2.8	752	26.4
Hamden town	14 492	6.5	37.4	7 689	1 050	22.4	4 699	366	14.3	6 149	31.6	5.3	680	29.1
Madison town	4 744	6.3	17.2	3 110	1 306	22.4	1 095	400+	14.1	828	46.1	1.1	778	28.2
Milford town	14 358	6.0	33.2	8 590	1 024	23.3	3 904	347	14.2	4 493	36.5	3.3	748	26.1
Milford city (reminder)	13 873	5.9	33.4	8 278	1 025	23.3	3 791	347	14.1	4 243	35.8	3.2	746	26.2
New Haven city	15 655	6.0	34.5	5 662	989	23.5	3 028	364	14.9	33 331	33.6	6.1	568	30.0
New Haven town	15 655	6.0	34.5	5 662	989	23.5	3 028	364	14.9	33 331	33.6	6.1	568	30.0
North Branford town	3 924	4.9	35.7	2 493	1 028	22.3	978	311	13.8	557	38.1	2.2	765	28.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units			Specified renter paying cash rent	
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—			
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
North Haven town	7 043	4.8	44.5	3 886	1 030	22.1	2 553	337	13.0	933	25.2	8.4	686	25.1
North Haven COP	7 051	4.8	44.4	3 894	1 028	22.0	2 553	337	13.0	933	25.2	8.4	686	25.1
Orange town	4 157	3.5	43.7	2 360	1 298	21.8	1 466	400+	13.4	264	39.0	15.5	815	21.0
Orange COP	4 157	3.5	43.7	2 360	1 298	21.8	1 466	400+	13.4	264	39.0	15.5	815	21.0
Stratford town	15 399	4.7	40.2	7 482	998	22.4	5 408	333	15.0	3 911	28.3	5.4	676	26.6
Stratford CDP	15 399	4.7	40.2	7 482	998	22.4	5 408	333	15.0	3 911	28.3	5.4	676	26.6
Wallingford town	10 917	6.8	31.9	6 147	1 041	22.6	2 626	321	13.9	4 257	34.2	4.5	617	24.9
Wallingford Center CDP	4 097	7.2	42.4	1 758	1 031	23.0	1 256	308	14.8	3 134	31.6	4.2	584	24.8
West Haven city	11 931	4.6	39.2	6 071	977	23.6	3 391	349	15.0	9 353	35.2	5.8	621	26.4
West Haven town	11 931	4.6	39.2	6 071	977	23.6	3 391	349	15.0	9 353	35.2	5.8	621	26.4
Milford city	14 358	6.0	33.2	8 590	1 024	23.3	3 904	347	14.2	4 493	36.5	3.3	748	26.1
District 4	129 735	6.8	32.6	67 919	1 489	23.2	32 262	400+	14.6	74 594	34.6	6.0	706	27.6
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	129 735	6.8	32.6	67 919	1 489	23.2	32 262	400+	14.6	74 594	34.6	6.0	706	27.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bridgeport city	23 104	6.2	32.6	8 187	1 066	26.2	4 951	400+	16.9	29 224	35.0	6.5	594	30.3
Bridgeport town	23 104	6.2	32.6	8 187	1 066	26.2	4 951	400+	16.9	29 224	35.0	6.5	594	30.3
Oriental town	5 491	8.4	32.8	3 582	2 000+	22.0	1 574	400+	12.0	913	47.8	5.4	1 000+	23.7
Darien COP	5 461	8.4	32.9	3 552	2 000+	21.9	1 574	400+	12.0	913	47.8	5.4	1 000+	23.7
Fairfield town	15 557	6.5	39.3	8 816	1 462	23.5	4 917	379	15.1	3 814	36.1	7.2	895	26.6
Greenwich town	15 049	5.3	34.8	7 692	1 963	20.6	4 430	400+	13.2	7 143	31.5	7.8	951	24.8
Manor town (pt.)	4 464	8.6	25.1	3 212	1 360	24.6	767	397	12.9	449	49.2	3.1	999	29.4
New Canaan town	5 141	7.4	23.3	3 230	2 000+	22.5	1 169	400+	13.3	1 356	43.7	2.8	1 000+	24.4
Norwalk city	18 940	6.9	30.6	9 963	1 342	23.7	4 367	400+	15.4	11 620	34.5	5.3	738	26.6
Norwalk town	18 940	6.9	30.6	9 963	1 342	23.7	4 367	400+	15.4	11 620	34.5	5.3	738	26.6
Stamford city	24 275	7.5	30.4	11 753	1 629	22.8	5 328	400+	14.7	17 670	33.3	4.9	794	26.5
Stamford town	24 275	7.5	30.4	11 753	1 629	22.8	5 328	400+	14.7	17 670	33.3	4.9	794	26.5
Trumbull town	10 027	7.2	38.8	6 297	1 331	22.8	3 099	400+	14.4	811	29.0	6.9	854	22.8
Trumbull CDP	10 027	7.2	38.8	6 297	1 331	22.8	3 099	400+	14.4	811	29.0	6.9	854	22.8
Westport town	7 687	6.9	28.4	5 187	1 994	22.0	1 660	400+	14.0	1 594	38.1	4.5	1 000+	24.8
Westport COP (pt.)	7 681	6.9	28.4	5 187	1 994	22.0	1 654	400+	14.0	1 594	38.1	4.5	1 000+	24.8
District 5	138 244	7.5	30.4	80 506	1 161	23.5	31 775	332	13.8	62 937	34.3	6.3	574	26.1
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	62 018	8.1	24.1	40 540	1 383	23.5	11 413	381	13.7	18 276	37.4	4.7	731	26.5
New Haven County (pt.)	76 226	7.1	35.5	39 966	1 018	23.5	20 362	310	13.8	44 661	33.0	6.9	530	25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ansonia city	4 135	4.9	50.9	1 901	907	22.8	1 141	291	15.8	3 024	27.4	8.9	541	23.6
Ansonia town	4 135	4.9	50.9	1 901	907	22.8	1 141	291	15.8	3 024	27.4	8.9	541	23.6
Bethel town	4 630	6.5	23.0	3 139	1 254	23.5	836	358	14.3	1 545	35.0	3.1	762	26.0
Brookfield town	4 326	8.2	21.0	2 967	1 361	24.4	719	355	13.9	613	39.6	9.3	880	24.6
Cheshire town	7 103	6.5	24.3	4 761	1 262	22.9	1 424	361	12.6	1 237	40.3	4.0	696	27.3
Danbury city	14 478	8.6	28.5	7 823	1 181	24.0	2 829	366	14.5	9 616	37.1	3.6	693	26.5
Oonbury town	14 478	8.6	28.5	7 823	1 181	24.0	2 829	366	14.5	9 616	37.1	3.6	693	26.5
Derby city	2 882	7.4	38.6	1 178	1 016	25.1	767	315	14.9	2 092	34.8	8.4	597	24.7
Derby town	2 882	7.4	38.6	1 178	1 016	25.1	767	315	14.9	2 092	34.8	8.4	597	24.7
Meriden city	14 071	8.0	35.7	7 237	1 006	23.8	3 776	301	13.9	9 169	35.2	5.6	533	26.7
Meriden town	14 071	8.0	35.7	7 237	1 006	23.8	3 776	301	13.9	9 169	35.2	5.6	533	26.7
Monroe town (pt.)	476	9.2	17.6	388	1 323	22.8	65	374	12.7	37	18.9	18.9	820	26.8
Naugatuck borough	7 606	7.3	28.3	4 331	1 057	24.3	1 685	330	14.4	3 724	35.7	4.2	578	23.9
Naugatuck town	7 606	7.3	28.3	4 331	1 057	24.3	1 685	330	14.4	3 724	35.7	4.2	578	23.9
New Fairfield town	3 965	6.7	20.0	2 948	1 268	23.5	728	359	14.5	306	40.8	2.0	1 000+	25.0
Newtown town	6 038	7.9	21.7	4 276	1 317	24.2	1 010	387	14.1	760	35.1	4.7	820	28.3
Ridgefield town	6 252	9.9	20.0	4 517	1 806	24.0	911	400+	13.2	1 317	37.7	4.8	903	27.8
Seymour town	4 006	5.4	41.3	1 837	940	22.9	1 286	267	12.9	1 598	37.6	10.1	600	23.8
Shelton city	9 898	9.0	26.1	6 118	1 147	22.8	2 108	325	12.7	2 556	41.2	7.9	654	27.1
Shelton town	9 898	9.0	26.1	6 118	1 147	22.8	2 108	325	12.7	2 556	41.2	7.9	654	27.1
Southbury town (pt.)	794	8.2	7.6	595	1 277	26.2	79	395	11.1	48	31.3	—	1 000+	20.7
Waterbury city	21 159	7.5	40.7	9 137	923	23.2	6 478	308	13.9	22 005	31.4	7.4	492	26.8
Waterbury town	21 159	7.5	40.7	9 137	923	23.2	6 478	308	13.9	22 005	31.4	7.4	492	26.8
Wilton town	4 783	8.2	20.9	3 408	1 984	22.0	831	400+	13.4	758	36.0	6.7	976	26.0
Wolcott town	4 127	7.8	37.3	2 565	958	22.5	1 223	307	12.4	509	35.2	6.7	635	24.0
District 6	145 831	7.1	30.9	82 313	1 049	22.8	36 006	324	13.5	62 129	33.9	5.6	571	24.7
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.)	969	5.0	19.7	575	1 308	21.9	238	339	13.0	109	41.3	12.8	1 000+	30.7
Hartford County (pt.)	89 472	6.8	32.4	52 530	1 063	22.6	21 507	322	13.3	43 040	34.1	5.8	566	24.6
Litchfield County	48 584	7.4	30.2	25 854	1 007	23.3	12 149	320	13.6	17 787	32.8	5.1	575	24.8
New Haven County (pt.)	4 546	10.5	10.8	1 919	1 177	25.6	1 546	400+	17.3	821	44.6	3.3	916	23.9
Tolland County (pt.)	2 260	6.8	30.1	1 435	1 030	19.7	566	289	12.4	372	37.4	2.4	571	25.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avon town	4 493	9.5	20.6	3 028	1 589	23.6	916	400+	13.4	873	43.2	3.7	864	26.9
Bristol city	14 958	6.9	32.7	8 513	993	23.6	3 881	315	13.6	8 998	32.3	4.6	549	24.7
Bristol town	14 958	6.9	32.7	8 513	993	23.6	3 881	315	13.6	8 998	32.3	4.6	549	24.7
Enfield town	12 172	6.4	37.3	7 996	1 959	22.6	2 858	295	13.1	3 813	39.5	4.9	668	24.8
Farmington town	5 999	9.7	26.1	3 611	1 229	22.1	1 375	311	12.0	2 214	37.6	3.7	833	24.9
New Britain city	13 005	6.1	46.0	4 467	964	24.4	4 047	348	14.9	17 165	32.1	7.3	512	24.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units					
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
New Britain town	13 005	6.1	46.0	4 467	964	24.4	4 047	348	14.9	17 165	32.1	7.3	512	24.8	
New Milford town	6 328	11.7	17.3	4 086	1 179	24.2	916	327	12.3	2 091	38.3	1.0	690	26.2	
Plainville town	4 908	6.5	36.6	2 801	906	22.6	1 279	287	14.5	2 181	38.7	6.8	534	24.4	
Plymouth town	3 404	3.5	34.3	1 923	934	22.9	905	297	13.9	925	29.0	7.2	532	22.3	
Simsbury town	6 478	8.1	19.1	4 855	1 310	20.8	1 041	377	12.4	1 432	46.5	3.1	758	25.6	
Southbury town (pt.)	4 546	10.5	10.8	1 919	1 177	25.6	1 546	400+	17.3	821	44.6	3.3	916	23.9	
Southington town	11 092	5.7	31.2	6 698	1 063	21.4	2 519	308	12.9	2 674	29.1	4.7	593	22.9	
Suffield town	3 346	7.2	24.4	1 966	1 146	22.5	849	350	12.3	830	32.7	8.8	669	25.4	
Torrington city	8 704	8.0	36.8	3 994	953	24.2	2 555	320	14.0	5 179	32.5	6.2	511	24.6	
Torrington town	8 704	8.0	36.8	3 994	953	24.2	2 555	320	14.0	5 179	32.5	6.2	511	24.6	
Watertown town	5 670	5.9	34.6	3 387	915	21.8	1 598	312	13.4	1 584	33.6	5.3	562	24.2	
Winchester town	2 720	8.4	34.4	1 456	997	25.2	606	323	15.1	1 802	33.6	4.3	534	24.5	
Windsor Locks town	3 624	6.2	44.5	2 081	895	20.1	1 158	256	12.1	1 134	33.1	3.9	666	24.2	
Windsor Locks CDP	3 624	6.2	44.5	2 081	895	20.1	1 158	256	12.1	1 134	33.1	3.9	666	24.2	

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder							Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)	
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Locking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		With a mortgage	Nat mort- gaged	
							None	1 or more			
District 2 -----	222 221	200 817	669	276	393	15	115	554	881	210	535
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	59	32	22	18	4	—	4	18	540	—	400
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.) -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT -----	29	21	16	12	4	—	—	16	540	—	400
Pauotuck Eastern Pequot Reservation, CT (state) -----	25	6	6	6	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	10 682	9 823	63	11	52	—	23	40	—	150	534
Mahegan TDSA, CT (state) -----	10 682	9 823	63	11	52	—	23	40	—	150	534
District 4 -----	216 968	204 329	236	82	154	—	47	189	1 325	350	747
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6 -----	223 464	207 960	251	94	157	6	46	205	1 283	275	585
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Schaghticoke Reservation, CT (state) -----	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State	3 287 116	13.6	38	41 594	41 847	49 017	49 380	23 585	24 006	
District 1	548 016	13.3	86	39 571	40 288	47 093	47 950	23 328	24 266	
COUNTY										
Hartford County (pt.)	503 026	13.1	92	38 607	39 433	46 291	47 142	22 972	23 949	
Middlesex County (pt.)	31 132	14.0	282	45 798	48 781	52 190	54 788	26 302	30 023	
Tolland County (pt.)	13 858	17.9	396	51 267	55 261	55 127	58 024	26 269	34 676	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Berlin town	16 787	12.5	475	46 969	51 181	53 581	57 162	16 148	22 023	
Bloomfield town	19 483	12.5	536	46 074	50 382	54 389	58 753	22 463	27 706	
Central Manchester CDP	30 934	13.9	247	36 629	38 832	41 421	43 678	23 011	25 613	
Cromwell town	12 286	13.6	454	44 580	49 560	52 226	56 732	27 262	32 141	
East Hampton town	10 428	13.6	463	45 540	50 572	51 415	55 621	24 979	31 879	
East Hartford town	50 452	13.9	199	35 803	37 364	41 915	43 995	22 120	24 452	
East Hartford CDP	50 452	13.9	199	35 803	37 364	41 915	43 995	22 120	24 452	
East Windsor town	10 081	13.0	497	38 724	43 196	44 329	49 555	27 855	31 918	
Glastonbury town	27 901	13.8	455	55 220	59 896	63 993	68 266	29 050	33 830	
Hartford city	139 739	11.2	133	21 615	22 707	23 860	25 594	16 475	17 782	
Hartford town	139 739	11.2	133	21 615	22 707	23 860	25 594	16 475	17 782	
Manchester town	51 618	14.0	233	39 427	41 055	44 947	47 328	24 304	26 555	
Newington town	29 208	15.2	291	44 085	46 503	49 655	52 224	24 365	27 010	
Newington CDP	29 208	15.2	291	44 085	46 503	49 655	52 224	24 365	27 010	
Rocky Hill town	16 554	11.6	506	46 359	50 082	54 272	58 347	32 510	36 364	
South Windsor town	22 090	12.5	433	55 712	59 665	59 018	62 195	34 029	41 558	
West Hartford town	60 110	14.7	345	48 389	50 790	59 131	61 939	26 838	30 118	
West Hartford CDP	60 110	14.7	345	48 389	50 790	59 131	61 939	26 838	30 118	
Wethersfield town	25 651	13.9	450	42 266	45 612	51 614	54 728	20 260	24 385	
Wethersfield CDP	25 651	13.9	450	42 266	45 612	51 614	54 728	20 260	24 385	
Windsor town	27 817	14.0	336	48 774	51 477	53 956	56 651	26 024	29 882	
District 2	548 041	14.4	69	38 202	38 846	43 946	44 682	22 393	23 269	
COUNTY										
Middlesex County (pt.)	84 826	12.4	224	40 134	41 439	47 034	49 515	24 827	27 094	
New London County	254 957	14.4	99	37 064	37 954	42 709	43 803	21 969	23 096	
Tolland County (pt.)	105 733	14.0	151	42 660	44 232	49 521	51 082	25 094	26 833	
Windham County	102 525	16.5	130	33 193	34 509	38 629	40 027	17 003	18 683	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Colchester town	10 980	13.1	426	44 376	48 316	47 960	51 899	18 091	30 062	
Conning Towers-Nutilus Park CDP	10 013	13.2	207	27 358	30 315	27 227	30 105	12 421	38 175	
Coventry town	10 063	13.9	436	45 030	48 527	49 416	55 020	22 863	27 647	
East Lyme town	15 340	12.0	484	45 415	49 337	50 667	54 397	28 201	33 849	
Ellington town	11 197	12.9	497	43 697	46 920	49 480	53 372	29 375	35 000	
Griswold town	10 384	13.7	376	30 894	35 434	35 506	40 215	16 630	22 009	
Gratton town	45 144	14.3	208	33 140	34 794	35 938	37 941	22 371	25 416	
Killingly town	15 889	13.0	355	29 911	33 578	34 634	38 033	15 395	19 868	
Ledyard town	14 913	12.0	439	48 133	51 343	51 269	54 658	26 572	33 113	
Monsfield town	21 103	14.5	328	36 185	40 913	47 256	53 072	21 525	26 373	
Middletown city (pt.)	42 762	12.7	265	36 688	38 830	42 971	45 871	24 237	27 303	
Middletown town (pt.)	42 762	12.7	265	36 688	38 830	42 971	45 871	24 237	27 303	
Montville town	16 673	12.3	353	40 730	45 063	45 150	47 459	21 284	26 538	
New London city	28 540	12.8	272	25 441	27 232	27 945	32 671	18 292	21 187	
New London town	37 391	13.2	261	28 531	30 259	35 756	38 412	17 824	20 784	
Norwich city	37 391	13.2	261	28 531	30 259	35 756	38 412	17 824	20 784	
Norwich town	14 363	13.3	286	32 653	36 277	36 456	39 418	15 051	20 306	
Plainfield town	11 091	13.1	414	36 818	40 943	41 354	45 208	16 844	21 982	
Stonington town	16 919	16.1	450	38 124	41 010	44 903	48 586	21 952	26 176	
Storrs CDP	12 198	13.9	305	23 170	28 365	30 384	37 815	15 493	22 274	
Tolland town	11 001	13.5	467	53 873	58 422	55 915	60 625	31 631	43 748	
Vernon town	29 841	13.9	303	39 435	41 462	46 698	49 683	23 859	26 645	
Waterford town	17 930	14.6	407	42 457	45 719	47 516	50 847	21 879	26 500	
Willimantic CDP	14 746	13.5	335	25 407	28 764	32 405	36 493	14 630	17 346	
Windham town	22 039	13.1	307	27 624	30 623	34 215	38 267	15 778	18 842	
District 3	547 765	13.1	84	39 409	40 165	46 964	47 778	21 703	22 495	
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	49 389	14.9	243	40 866	42 692	48 053	50 717	17 989	20 566	
Middlesex County (pt.)	27 238	15.9	289	47 003	50 444	52 243	54 878	25 398	29 941	
New Haven County (pt.)	471 138	12.7	94	38 481	39 379	46 294	47 202	21 724	22 610	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bronford town	27 603	13.4	420	42 197	45 052	50 068	53 492	29 463	32 342	
Clinton town	12 767	15.8	405	43 915	47 378	50 046	53 169	23 781	30 350	
East Haven town	26 144	12.8	298	36 138	38 836	41 473	44 279	20 740	24 551	
East Haven CDP	26 144	12.8	298	36 138	38 836	41 473	44 279	20 740	24 551	
Guilford town	19 848	15.3	486	54 235	57 954	59 542	63 328	30 403	36 711	
Homden town	52 434	13.8	255	40 686	42 955	49 221	51 384	21 546	24 340	
Madison town	15 485	12.9	727	59 031	64 934	66 368	74 008	26 173	34 325	
Milford town	49 938	16.7	222	43 210	45 082	49 210	51 214	25 740	27 855	
Milford city (remainder)	48 168	15.6	235	43 162	45 157	49 233	51 359	25 338	27 389	
New Haven city	130 474	10.5	165	25 134	26 489	30 334	31 993	16 416	18 025	
New Haven town	130 474	10.5	165	25 134	26 489	30 334	31 993	16 416	18 025	
North Bronford town	12 996	11.1	542	48 904	52 618	51 530	55 191	25 149	34 561	
North Haven town	22 247	11.7	499	46 978	50 892	51 834	55 264	20 722	26 022	
North Haven CDP	22 249	11.7	499	47 020	50 926	51 872	55 319	20 722	26 022	
Orange town	12 830	16.0	631	59 758	64 431	63 966	69 332	20 975	26 257	
Orange CDP	12 830	16.0	631	59 758	64 431	63 966	69 332	20 975	26 257	
Strofford town	49 389	14.9	243	40 866	42 692	48 053	50 717	17 989	20 566	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Stratford COP	49 389	14.9	243	40 866	42 692	48 053	50 717	17 989	20 566	
Wallingford town	40 822	13.4	271	41 787	44 404	48 034	50 656	22 624	25 854	
Wallingford Center CDP	17 827	12.8	373	35 461	37 757	41 193	45 600	20 430	24 418	
West Haven city	54 021	11.3	217	34 878	36 552	41 144	42 773	20 669	22 315	
West Haven town	54 021	11.3	217	34 878	36 552	41 144	42 773	20 669	22 315	
Milford city	49 938	16.7	222	43 210	45 082	49 210	51 214	25 740	27 855	
District 4	547 765	13.0	127	47 172	48 194	55 738	56 915	27 024	28 018	
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	547 765	13.0	127	47 172	48 194	55 738	56 915	27 024	28 018	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bridgeport city	141 686	11.7	132	28 089	29 320	32 251	34 048	18 515	20 130	
Bridgeport town	141 686	11.7	132	28 089	29 320	32 251	34 048	18 515	20 130	
Darien town	18 196	16.0	766	85 127	94 097	96 617	106 246	36 330	46 466	
Oriental COP	18 130	15.9	768	85 080	94 160	96 642	106 269	36 229	46 261	
Fairfield town	53 418	14.5	368	54 174	57 422	63 354	66 892	24 844	27 918	
Greenwich town	58 441	14.5	468	63 006	67 265	77 771	83 539	32 543	37 080	
Monroe town (pt.)	15 347	12.5	479	56 607	61 495	61 030	65 685	30 631	39 861	
New Canaan town	17 864	14.0	882	86 444	98 122	104 491	115 091	32 595	42 860	
Norwalk city	78 331	13.1	264	47 139	49 262	54 059	56 396	29 812	32 040	
Norwalk town	78 331	13.1	264	47 139	49 262	54 059	56 396	29 812	32 040	
Stamford city	108 056	11.9	292	48 602	50 753	55 927	58 869	30 933	32 910	
Stamford town	108 056	11.9	292	48 602	50 753	55 927	58 869	30 933	32 910	
Trumbull town	32 016	14.9	429	58 770	62 218	64 344	67 917	18 351	22 134	
Trumbull CDP	32 000	14.9	429	58 770	62 218	64 344	67 917	18 351	22 134	
Westport town	24 410	13.7	742	78 830	85 354	91 170	100 740	40 916	47 599	
Westport COP (pt.)	24 407	13.7	743	78 868	85 398	91 234	100 802	40 915	47 600	
District 5	547 764	13.0	98	43 639	44 474	51 031	51 817	22 191	23 253	
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	227 682	13.8	172	55 568	56 888	62 443	63 869	27 883	30 020	
New Haven County (pt.)	320 082	12.4	101	37 219	38 139	44 211	45 254	19 883	20 892	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ansonia city	18 403	12.9	317	32 283	36 085	38 568	42 833	15 009	18 927	
Ansonia town	18 403	12.9	317	32 283	36 085	38 568	42 833	15 009	18 927	
Bethel town	17 541	14.7	441	51 339	55 812	57 724	61 240	21 849	31 425	
Brookfield town	14 113	13.4	626	57 585	62 438	62 477	68 048	29 330	37 824	
Cheshire town	25 684	13.5	449	56 269	60 296	62 298	66 184	21 742	27 341	
Oanbury city	65 585	11.4	264	42 587	45 066	49 916	52 422	24 452	27 536	
Danbury town	65 585	11.4	264	42 587	45 066	49 916	52 422	24 452	27 536	
Oerby city	12 199	10.0	493	33 107	38 475	40 367	46 494	21 676	26 116	
Oerby town	12 199	10.0	493	33 107	38 475	40 367	46 494	21 676	26 116	
Meriden city	59 479	12.4	198	35 282	37 140	40 839	42 950	19 747	22 248	
Meriden town	59 479	12.4	198	35 282	37 140	40 839	42 950	19 747	22 248	
Manroe town (pt.)	1 549	13.3	1 563	58 995	73 016	61 340	75 533	10 999	75 466	
Naugatuck borough	30 625	11.3	313	38 557	41 289	45 199	48 319	20 411	23 975	
Naugatuck town	30 625	11.3	313	38 557	41 289	45 199	48 319	20 411	23 975	
New Fairfield town	12 911	13.7	585	57 338	62 874	60 713	66 743	25 691	42 955	
Newtown town	20 779	18.0	396	59 118	62 441	63 712	67 507	30 237	34 929	
Ridgefield town	20 919	15.5	623	70 872	77 213	80 706	87 304	36 176	46 352	
Seymour town	14 288	11.5	486	37 285	42 367	45 271	49 535	21 514	26 882	
Shelton city	35 418	13.8	326	48 198	51 238	54 040	57 363	22 907	27 379	
Shelton town	35 418	13.8	326	48 198	51 238	54 040	57 363	22 907	27 379	
Southbury town (pt.)	2 819	12.3	1 344	57 842	76 033	58 701	76 016	30 738	77 810	
Waterbury city	108 961	12.0	148	29 948	31 101	37 013	38 875	16 855	18 725	
Waterbury town	108 961	12.0	148	29 948	31 101	37 013	38 875	16 855	18 725	
Wilton town	15 989	13.7	894	82 391	93 652	94 800	105 473	37 209	50 362	
Walcatt town	13 700	15.2	430	46 501	50 367	50 443	54 200	15 819	24 188	
District 6	547 765	14.8	81	42 474	43 169	49 495	50 194	23 131	24 078	
COUNTY										
Fairfield County (pt.)	2 809	14.0	1 665	54 619	66 851	62 095	72 732	25 710	45 659	
Hartford County (pt.)	348 757	14.0	103	42 177	43 025	49 255	50 205	23 278	24 497	
Litchfield County	174 092	16.5	136	42 140	43 119	48 485	49 637	21 694	23 160	
New Haven County (pt.)	12 999	12.6	653	41 674	47 479	55 054	60 451	24 124	27 881	
Tolland County (pt.)	9 108	13.9	624	49 682	56 530	54 767	61 980	15 391	28 024	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avon town	13 937	14.4	802	63 592	69 938	75 844	83 108	30 617	40 283	
Bristol city	60 640	13.2	198	37 291	39 312	44 594	46 629	21 165	23 286	
Bristol town	60 640	13.2	198	37 291	39 312	44 594	46 629	21 165	23 286	
Enfield town	45 532	15.4	190	43 384	45 563	47 783	49 731	21 985	25 288	
Farmington town	20 608	12.8	589	51 194	54 918	59 571	64 069	28 802	34 677	
New Britain city	75 491	12.3	176	29 364	30 772	34 781	36 568	20 287	21 861	
New Britain town	75 491	12.3	176	29 364	30 772	34 781	36 568	20 287	21 861	
New Milford town	23 629	13.2	402	48 020	51 171	52 693	55 746	25 511	31 201	
Plainville town	17 392	12.8	372	36 702	40 215	43 572	46 809	21 823	25 188	
Plymouth town	11 822	13.2	394	40 095	42 578	44 075	48 890	18 434	24 130	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.									
Simsbury town -----	22 023	15.7	506	62 474	66 765	70 409	75 740	31 436	36 417
Southbury town (pt.)-----	12 999	12.6	653	41 674	47 479	55 054	60 451	24 124	27 881
Southington town -----	38 518	15.0	269	45 928	48 537	51 668	54 069	18 362	21 479
Suffield town -----	11 427	15.8	615	47 428	52 846	54 122	59 721	24 804	29 067
Torrington city -----	33 687	14.3	267	34 113	36 418	41 976	44 629	16 734	19 804
Torrington town -----	33 687	14.3	267	34 113	36 418	41 976	44 629	16 734	19 804
Watertown town -----	20 456	13.1	373	43 748	47 450	49 119	52 347	14 242	20 572
Winchester town -----	11 524	13.3	502	35 812	39 561	41 503	44 568	17 051	23 721
Windsor Locks town -----	12 358	13.7	395	42 013	45 123	46 526	50 395	20 788	27 394
Windsor Locks COP -----	12 358	13.7	395	42 013	45 123	46 526	50 395	20 788	27 394

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds		
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 320 850	13.7	1 091	1 100	337	339	22.8	23.0	13.6	13.9	596	600	26.5	26.7
District 1 -----	220 374	13.5	1 058	1 079	328	333	22.1	22.6	13.0	13.6	568	577	26.8	27.3
COUNTY														
Hartford County (pt.) -----	202 754	13.4	1 056	1 078	328	334	21.9	22.4	12.9	13.6	565	574	26.9	27.4
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	12 584	14.0	1 029	1 108	309	327	22.7	24.1	11.9	14.4	622	672	23.7	26.0
Tolland County (pt.) -----	5 036	19.3	1 061	1 141	322	351	22.3	24.2	11.6	15.2	631	675	23.4	28.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berlin town -----	6 204	12.7	1 013	1 107	340	365	20.1	22.7	13.2	16.3	530	634	20.2	24.3
Bloomfield town -----	7 738	12.7	1 060	1 155	333	364	21.7	23.7	11.7	14.8	628	709	26.7	30.7
Central Manchester CDP -----	13 443	14.0	917	971	286	299	21.9	24.0	11.5	13.5	659	678	25.7	27.5
Cromwell town -----	5 090	13.9	1 058	1 176	308	335	22.1	24.1	11.8	16.1	691	755	24.1	27.4
East Hampton town -----	4 205	13.4	971	1 118	304	334	22.5	25.5	10.1	15.1	579	680	21.0	24.5
East Hartford town -----	21 274	13.8	880	942	280	290	21.0	22.7	12.5	14.3	562	586	24.8	26.2
East Hartford CDP -----	21 274	13.8	880	942	280	290	21.0	22.7	12.5	14.3	562	586	24.8	26.2
East Windsor town -----	4 115	13.3	970	1 113	279	315	22.7	26.1	11.5	16.5	636	680	21.2	24.2
Glastonbury town -----	10 948	13.6	1 289	1 380	378	413	21.5	22.9	12.2	14.9	672	729	23.3	25.8
Hartford city -----	56 098	11.8	910	1 012	297	320	22.8	24.9	13.3	16.2	500	509	28.6	29.5
Hartford town -----	56 098	11.8	910	1 012	297	320	22.8	24.9	13.3	16.2	500	509	28.6	29.5
Manchester town -----	21 704	14.2	967	1 015	295	308	22.0	23.5	11.6	13.2	654	673	25.1	26.5
Newington town -----	11 609	15.3	865	942	321	334	20.7	22.3	11.9	13.7	701	731	23.6	26.2
Newington CDP -----	11 609	15.3	865	942	321	334	20.7	22.3	11.9	13.7	701	731	23.6	26.2
Rocky Hill town -----	7 107	11.8	998	1 113	310	332	20.5	22.8	10.0	13.6	765	812	23.4	26.4
South Windsor town -----	8 044	12.3	1 105	1 184	342	367	21.9	23.6	10.7	14.0	791	881	21.9	26.3
West Hartford town -----	25 021	15.1	1 159	1 222	398	433	19.8	21.2	13.0	14.4	676	698	25.7	27.6
West Hartford CDP -----	25 021	15.1	1 159	1 222	398	433	19.8	21.2	13.0	14.4	676	698	25.7	27.6
Wethersfield town -----	10 790	14.2	973	1 061	316	333	20.8	22.6	12.1	13.9	582	627	26.0	28.7
Wethersfield CDP -----	10 790	14.2	973	1 061	316	333	20.8	22.6	12.1	13.9	582	627	26.0	28.7
Windsor town -----	10 233	14.2	1 085	1 149	276	291	22.6	24.2	11.6	14.0	693	746	23.4	26.4
District 2 -----	222 167	14.4	942	957	281	286	22.7	23.1	12.7	13.3	561	568	25.3	25.9
COUNTY														
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	38 205	12.8	956	1 006	282	295	21.8	22.9	12.5	14.1	593	615	24.3	25.6
New London County -----	104 461	14.5	952	975	279	286	23.0	23.7	12.6	13.5	566	577	25.4	26.2
Tolland County (pt.) -----	38 902	13.9	980	1 017	296	309	22.0	22.9	11.8	13.2	589	604	24.8	26.1
Windham County -----	40 599	16.4	817	851	256	267	22.4	23.3	12.5	13.9	481	495	25.4	26.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Colchester town -----	4 150	13.1	988	1 125	252	309	23.0	25.4	10.5	16.7	564	655	21.1	24.7
Conniving Towers-Nautilus Park CDP -----	2 769	13.4	737	1 121	238	350	14.4	29.5	8.8	27.9	581	617	22.6	25.2
Coventry town -----	3 894	13.5	958	1 063	262	289	22.9	25.4	9.8	14.2	545	674	22.4	31.2
East Lyme town -----	6 772	12.0	941	1 045	298	332	21.0	23.3	10.9	14.7	675	749	24.6	31.4
Ellington town -----	4 562	12.8	882	1 019	302	338	19.1	22.4	10.7	15.6	612	639	20.3	23.8
Griswold town -----	4 211	13.7	752	895	213	241	22.3	25.5	9.3	13.4	470	518	23.6	28.1
Groton town -----	16 598	14.0	956	1 031	305	327	22.5	24.4	12.7	15.4	597	616	24.0	25.3
Killingly town -----	6 480	13.0	736	824	234	266	22.3	24.7	11.2	15.1	483	520	24.1	27.0
Ledyard town -----	5 250	12.2	1 047	1 164	283	323	23.2	25.7	10.0	15.3	657	735	23.6	27.1
Monsfield town -----	5 158	15.2	978	1 085	305	349	17.6	21.0	10.2	13.7	564	608	20.9	31.4
Middletown city (pt.) -----	18 102	13.1	947	1 021	285	306	21.4	23.1	12.0	14.4	561	591	23.9	25.3
Middletown town (pt.) -----	18 102	13.1	947	1 021	285	306	21.4	23.1	12.0	14.4	561	591	23.9	25.3
Montville town -----	6 283	12.7	820	910	241	266	20.1	23.0	10.9	14.7	605	640	23.1	26.6
New London city -----	11 970	12.8	934	1 028	324	360	25.1	29.3	12.7	16.5	515	538	26.8	28.6
New London town -----	11 970	12.8	934	1 028	324	360	25.1	29.3	12.7	16.5	515	538	26.8	28.6
Norwich city -----	16 472	13.1	919	988	290	310	22.9	25.2	12.6	15.1	513	535	26.1	27.7
Norwich town -----	16 472	13.1	919	988	290	310	22.9	25.2	12.6	15.1	513	535	26.1	27.7
Plymfield town -----	5 342	15.7	716	800	235	262	23.1	26.1	11.4	15.3	498	536	22.8	27.3
Stafford town -----	4 310	13.2	911	981	247	275	21.7	24.1	12.3	17.4	528	588	23.3	27.7
Stonington town -----	7 923	17.0	946	1 040	274	304	21.8	24.0	11.8	14.4	567	609	23.0	25.2
Storrs CDP -----	1 717	14.2	925	1 224	356	393	12.9	22.3	8.6	15.9	539	615	31.1	40.1
Tolland town -----	3 747	13.7	987	1 085	317	359	21.3	23.8	10.4	15.3	630	723	21.8	30.2
Vernon town -----	12 748	13.6	956	1 031	297	319	20.8	22.6	10.9	13.6	567	587	23.8	25.3
Waterford town -----	7 357	14.6	873	952	221	234	20.0	22.4	10.8	13.0	629	697	23.2	27.1
Willimantic CDP -----	5 887	13.8	858	971	254	288	22.0	26.2	12.6	17.7	456	489	26.4	28.8
Windham town -----	8 727	13.2	852	942	253	281	22.3	25.0	12.3	15.8	457	487	25.8	28.1
District 3 -----	223 071	13.0	1 041	1 063	343	348	22.6	23.1	14.0	14.6	619	627	27.8	28.4
COUNTY														
Fairfield County (pt.) -----	20 152	14.6	967	1 031	328	339	21.6	23.1	14.2	15.8	648	703	25.6	27.7
Middlesex County (pt.) -----	10 804	15.7	1 072	1 150	314	337	23.1	24.5	11.3	13.7	674	764	25.4	29.4
New Haven County (pt.) -----	192 115	12.6	1 042	1 066	346	352	22.6	23.1	13.9	14.6	615	624	27.9	28.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bronford town -----	13 056	13.0	1 058	1 137	306	329	21.8	23.8	13.1	15.9	716	750	24.6	27.3
Clinton town -----	5 411	15.8	1 047	1 159	309	346	23.6	25.8	11.6	15.4	733	813	26.1	31.2
East Haven town -----	10 580	12.7	903	974	309	327	23.9	26.3	14.7	17.5	582	636	25.1	28.5
East Haven CDP -----	10 580	12.7	903	974	309	327	23.9	26.3	14.7	17.5	582	636	25.1	28.5
Guilford town -----	7 765	15.6	1 123	1 232	354	386	21.5	23.3	11.7	14.8	699	806	24.4	28.8
Hamden town -----	21 738	13.6	1 023	1 078	359	373	21.6	23.2	13.5	15.2	668	692	28.0	30.1
Madison town -----	6 511	12.6	1 235	1 378	399	491	21.3	23.4	12.2	15.9	690	873	25.5	30.7
Milford town -----	20 149	16.8	994	1 056	341	354	22.7	24.0	13.3	15.0	734	769	25.2	27.1
Milford city (remainder) -----	19 339	15.5	993	1 059	340	354	22.6	24.0	13.3	15.0	731	768	25.1	27.2
New Haven city -----	54 057	10.5	951	1 029	350	377	22.5	24.5	13.6	16.2	561	575	29.4	30.7
New Haven town -----	54 057	10.5	951	1 029	350	377	22.5	24.5	13.6	16.2	561	575	29.4	30.7
North Bronford town -----														

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
			100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper					
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Stratford CDP	20 152	14.6	967	1 031	328	339	21.6	23.1	14.2	15.8	648	703	25.6	27.7	
Wallingford town	15 936	13.3	1 003	1 078	313	328	21.8	23.3	12.8	15.1	603	630	24.0	26.0	
Wallingford Center CDP	7 716	12.7	967	1 088	297	320	21.7	24.4	13.0	16.6	567	600	23.7	26.1	
West Haven city	22 679	11.3	942	1 012	341	359	22.7	24.6	13.8	16.2	612	630	25.5	27.4	
West Haven town	22 679	11.3	942	1 012	341	359	22.7	24.6	13.8	16.2	612	630	25.5	27.4	
Milford city	20 149	16.8	994	1 056	341	354	22.7	24.0	13.3	15.0	734	769	25.2	27.1	
District 4	217 000	13.1	1 471	1 509	455	471	23.0	23.5	14.2	14.9	700	712	27.3	27.9	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	217 000	13.1	1 471	1 509	455	471	23.0	23.5	14.2	14.9	700	712	27.3	27.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bridgeport city	57 224	12.0	1 035	1 096	396	437	25.4	27.1	15.8	17.9	588	600	29.7	31.0	
Bridgeport town	57 224	12.0	1 035	1 096	396	437	25.4	27.1	15.8	17.9	588	600	29.7	31.0	
Darien town	6 653	16.1	1 964	2 199	478	534	20.9	23.1	10.8	13.1	1 122	1 323	22.0	25.6	
Darien CDP	6 627	16.1	1 961	2 197	478	534	20.8	23.0	10.8	13.1	1 122	1 323	22.0	25.6	
Fairfield town	20 204	14.6	1 415	1 511	372	387	22.8	24.2	14.2	15.9	868	923	25.5	27.8	
Greenwich town	23 515	14.4	1 884	2 049	488	523	19.7	21.5	12.4	14.0	925	978	24.0	25.7	
Monroe town (pt.)	5 109	12.8	1 297	1 422	380	453	23.4	26.0	10.9	14.9	905	1 214	25.1	37.1	
New Canaan town	6 856	14.0	2 187	2 429	555	607	21.1	24.0	11.7	14.9	988	1 190	22.7	26.9	
Norwalk city	32 224	13.2	1 293	1 390	461	502	23.0	24.4	14.4	16.4	725	751	25.8	27.3	
Norwalk town	32 224	13.2	1 293	1 390	461	502	23.0	24.4	14.4	16.4	725	751	25.8	27.3	
Stamford city	44 279	12.0	1 568	1 691	469	507	22.1	23.4	13.8	15.5	781	807	25.9	27.1	
Stamford town	44 279	12.0	1 568	1 691	469	507	22.1	23.4	13.8	15.5	781	807	25.9	27.1	
Trumbull town	11 095	15.0	1 283	1 378	393	437	22.2	23.5	13.4	15.4	725	988	21.4	24.2	
Trumbull CDP	11 090	15.0	1 283	1 378	393	437	22.2	23.5	13.4	15.4	725	988	21.4	24.2	
Westport town	9 841	14.1	1 918	2 104	508	561	20.8	23.1	12.6	15.4	1 015	1 203	23.6	26.6	
Westport CDP (pt.)	9 840	14.1	1 918	2 104	509	562	20.8	23.1	12.6	15.4	1 015	1 203	23.6	26.6	
District 5	214 744	12.9	1 150	1 172	329	335	23.2	23.7	13.4	14.1	569	579	25.8	26.4	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	85 752	13.8	1 363	1 404	375	386	23.1	23.8	13.2	14.2	720	742	25.9	27.0	
New Haven County (pt.)	128 992	12.3	1 005	1 031	307	314	23.1	23.8	13.4	14.2	524	536	25.5	26.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ansonia city	7 503	12.6	851	994	280	303	21.4	24.1	13.8	17.9	511	567	22.4	24.8	
Ansonia town	7 503	12.6	851	994	280	303	21.4	24.1	13.8	17.9	511	567	22.4	24.8	
Bethel town	6 399	14.4	1 200	1 312	341	377	22.5	24.5	12.3	16.3	712	803	24.4	27.8	
Brookfield town	5 354	13.7	1 296	1 426	338	373	23.3	25.5	11.7	16.0	830	930	22.7	27.2	
Cheshire town	8 590	13.3	1 213	1 313	348	376	21.9	23.9	11.2	14.0	663	722	25.7	29.0	
Donbury city	25 950	11.2	1 136	1 226	355	376	23.1	25.0	13.2	15.7	674	708	25.7	27.2	
Donbury town	25 950	11.2	1 136	1 226	355	376	23.1	25.0	13.2	15.7	674	708	25.7	27.2	
Derby city	5 269	10.1	920	1 117	301	329	22.9	27.3	12.2	17.5	572	620	23.2	26.6	
Derby town	5 269	10.1	920	1 117	301	329	22.9	27.3	12.2	17.5	572	620	23.2	26.6	
Meriden city	24 826	12.6	980	1 032	295	309	23.1	24.5	13.0	14.9	519	547	25.9	27.5	
Meriden town	24 826	12.6	980	1 032	295	309	23.1	24.5	13.0	14.9	519	547	25.9	27.5	
Monroe town (pt.)	487	12.7	1 159	1 486	333	525	19.7	26.2	5.9	19.6	608	982	20.7	89.1	
Nougatuck borough	11 930	11.3	1 023	1 091	317	343	23.3	25.4	12.8	16.1	563	593	22.9	24.9	
Nougatuck town	11 930	11.3	1 023	1 091	317	343	23.3	25.4	12.8	16.1	563	593	22.9	24.9	
New Fairfield town	5 081	14.4	1 212	1 326	337	382	22.5	24.6	12.4	16.7	843	1 263	23.0	34.5	
Newtown town	7 194	18.4	1 269	1 365	375	401	23.2	25.2	12.5	15.6	732	908	26.5	30.1	
Ridgefield town	7 999	15.6	1 731	1 882	455	533	23.0	24.9	11.5	14.9	864	942	25.2	30.4	
Seymour town	5 877	11.1	875	1 019	255	278	20.9	24.9	11.2	14.6	569	629	22.2	25.5	
Shelton city	12 981	13.6	1 111	1 184	315	335	22.0	23.6	11.6	13.9	626	690	25.3	29.0	
Shelton town	12 981	13.6	1 111	1 184	315	335	22.0	23.6	11.6	13.9	626	690	25.3	29.0	
Southbury town (pt.)	854	12.2	1 124	1 544	354	586	23.3	28.5	5.6	16.7	864	1 701	8.7	23.4	
Waterbury city	47 205	11.9	901	944	302	315	22.4	23.9	13.2	14.7	484	499	26.2	27.4	
Waterbury town	47 205	11.9	901	944	302	315	22.4	23.9	13.2	14.7	484	499	26.2	27.4	
Wilton town	5 824	13.8	1 901	2 114	476	557	21.0	23.1	11.5	15.3	844	1 131	23.6	28.1	
Wolcott town	4 870	15.0	920	996	297	317	21.3	23.8	11.1	13.8	566	784	22.0	26.5	
District 6	223 494	15.1	1 040	1 058	322	327	22.6	23.0	13.2	13.8	567	576	24.4	24.9	
COUNTY															
Fairfield County (pt.)	1 451	15.2	1 205	1 389	311	368	19.2	24.3	9.7	16.3	658	1 469	11.7	56.6	
Hartford County (pt.)	139 058	14.1	1 052	1 075	319	325	22.3	22.8	12.9	13.6	561	572	24.3	24.9	
Litchfield County	74 274	17.3	992	1 022	316	324	22.9	23.6	13.2	14.1	568	582	24.4	25.3	
New Haven County (pt.)	5 972	12.0	1 085	1 267	513	572	24.2	27.1	15.3	19.3	838	993	21.2	26.8	
Tolland County (pt.)	2 739	15.5	970	1 100	278	300	17.7	21.3	10.4	14.4	540	599	22.1	28.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avon town	5 709	14.2	1 501	1 678	379	459	22.4	24.7	11.6	15.2	826	902	24.8	28.8	
Bristol city	24 989	13.1	965	1 020	308	322	22.9	24.3	12.7	14.5	538	560	24.0	25.4	
Bristol town	24 989	13.1	965	1 020	308	322	22.9	24.3	12.7	14.5	538	560	24.0	25.4	
Enfield town	16 614	15.4	936	981	288	301	21.9	23.2	12.1	14.0	657	680	24.0	25.9	
Formington town	8 654	12.9	1 176	1 294	296	326	20.9	23.3	10.6	13.4	793	873	23.7	26.9	
New Britain city	32 335	12.8	925	1 004	342	356	23.5	25.5	13.9	15.9	505	519	24.2	25.5	
New Britain town	32 335	12.8	925	1 004	342	356	23.5	25.5	13.9	15.9	505	519	24.2	25.5	
New Milford town	9 295	13.3	1 133	1 226	311	342	23.2	25.2	10.6	14.0	664	714	24.9	27.5	
Plymouth town	7 452	12.5	863	952	278	297	21.3	23.9	12.8	16.3	514	556	23.3	25.8	
Plymouth town	4 556	13.5	879	986	285	314	21.5	24.4	11.9	15.8	510	555	19.2	25.3	

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds		
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper		
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Simsbury town -----	8 175	15.9	1 265	1 354	362	392	20.0	21.7	10.9	13.8	727	806	24.0	27.6
Southbury town (pt.) -----	5 972	12.0	1 085	1 267	513	572	24.2	27.1	15.3	19.3	838	993	21.2	26.8
Southington town -----	14 250	15.0	1 031	1 094	300	317	20.6	22.2	11.9	13.9	563	619	21.9	24.0
Suffield town -----	4 384	16.1	1 093	1 199	335	367	21.4	23.6	10.7	13.9	575	718	23.4	28.6
Torrington city -----	15 161	14.6	919	987	312	329	23.3	25.1	12.9	15.1	498	525	23.7	25.5
Torrington town -----	15 161	14.6	919	987	312	329	23.3	25.1	12.9	15.1	498	525	23.7	25.5
Watertown town -----	7 522	13.3	876	970	303	321	20.7	22.9	12.0	14.8	537	584	22.3	26.1
Winchester town -----	5 093	13.4	942	1 051	302	344	23.2	26.6	12.5	17.7	508	558	23.0	26.2
Windsor Locks town -----	4 929	13.5	840	932	245	267	18.4	21.5	10.6	13.6	625	709	22.4	26.1
Windsor Locks CDP -----	4 929	13.5	840	932	245	267	18.4	21.5	10.6	13.6	625	709	22.4	26.1

Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stand- ard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder						
						Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)		
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 2	548 041	14.4	222 167	14.4	428	793	970	131	361	465	595	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas	111	32.4	53	35.8	1 074	388	692	—	—	—	500	
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)	10	30.0	5	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT	83	34.9	35	34.3	704	382	698	—	—	—	500	
Pauatuck Eastern Pequot Reservation, CT (state)	18	22.2	13	46.2	2 516	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA												
All areas	24 636	13.1	10 666	13.0	859	—	—	—	200	324	708	
Mohegan TDSA, CT (state)	24 636	13.1	10 666	13.0	859	—	—	—	200	324	708	
District 4	547 765	13.0	217 000	13.1	725	871	2 248	—	400	572	936	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Golden Hill Reservation, CT (state) (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 6	547 765	14.8	223 494	15.1	658	993	1 872	219	608	496	672	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas	10	40.0	6	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Schaghticoke Reservation, CT (state)	10	40.0	6	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
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Rural (See Urban and Rural)	
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Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	South Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Other Slavic	
	Greek	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Indic	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	Cambodian
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(6.7) &= \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
6-10	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
11	Persons in All Other Housing Units
12-16	1 person in housing unit
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

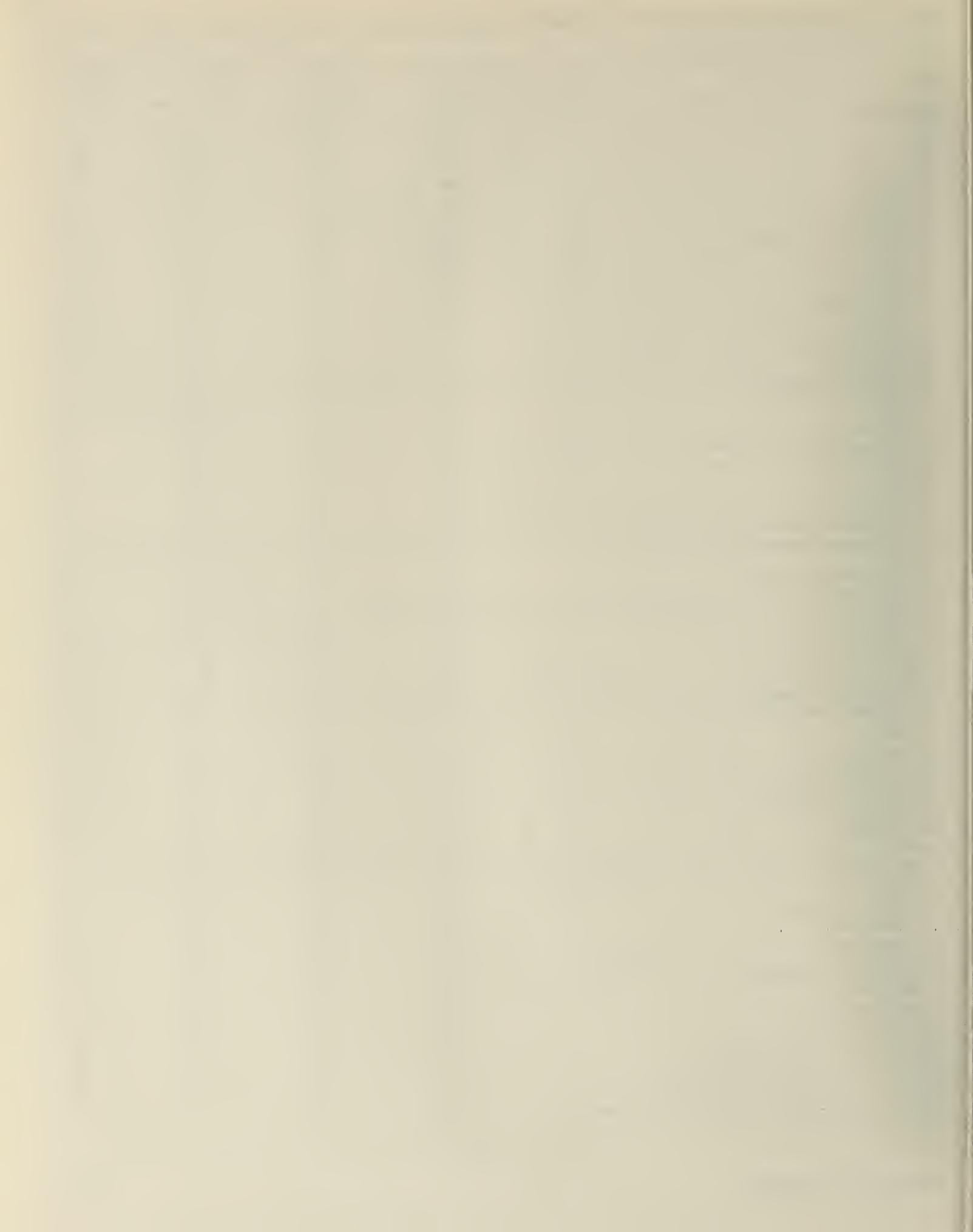
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and
Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the
1990
U.S. Census
Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

<u>On the inside</u>	<u>Page</u>
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 0000	18000000	00 0000	18000000
10 101●	901010	10 1010	90101●
20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30
40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40
50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50
60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60
70 70	70 70	70 70	70 70
80 80	80 80	80 80	80 80
90 90	90 9●	90 9●	90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- 1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –

Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter –

Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

**U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

FORM D-2

**OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91**

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, ■ <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative 																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>●</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	●	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>●</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	●	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	<input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
or adopted	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
Race:	
<input type="radio"/> White	
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo	
<input type="radio"/> Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
C. Marital status:	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). No

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

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Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied	B. Type of unit Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 2			<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3			<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 4			<input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 5				<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="checkbox"/> 6				<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="checkbox"/> 7				<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="checkbox"/> 8				<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> 9				<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after			
<input type="radio"/> For rent		<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ		<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC
<input type="radio"/> For sale only		<input type="radio"/> For migrant sold, not occupied		<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE
<input type="radio"/> Rented or occupied		<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers		<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED
		<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/> QA
				<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
				<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
				<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
				<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
				<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
				<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
				<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
				<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
				<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a
				<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> H1

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p><input type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p><input type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p><input type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p><input type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge</p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p>	<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	<p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p>

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase Go to H23b
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. 

PERSON 1					
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____					
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <i>7</i> _____ <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No		
			b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <i>7</i> _____ <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small>		
			(2) Name of county in the U.S. <i>7</i> _____		
			(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <i>7</i> _____		
			(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>		
			b. What is this language? <i>7</i> _____ <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small>		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <i>7</i> <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <i>7</i> <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree <small>(For example: PhD, EdD)</small>		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> _____ <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i>		
			b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
			c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years		
			18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
			b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
			19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
			b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
			If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more _____		
			21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		
			b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours		
			22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small>		
			a. Address (Number and street) <i>7</i> _____ <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>		
			b. Name of city, town, or post office <i>7</i> _____		
			c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
			d. County <i>7</i> _____		
			e. State <i>7</i> _____		
			f. ZIP Code <i>7</i> _____		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- Car, truck, or van
- Bus or trolley bus
- Streetcar or trolley car
- Subway or elevated
- Railroad
- Ferryboat
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked
- Worked at home
- Other method

Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- Drove alone
- 2 people
- 3 people
- 4 people
- 5 people
- 6 people
- 7 to 9 people
- 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
- p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- 1990
- 1989
- 1988
- 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

1980 to 1984
1979 or earlier
Never worked

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes — \$.00
 No Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

STF 4 (Sample)	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

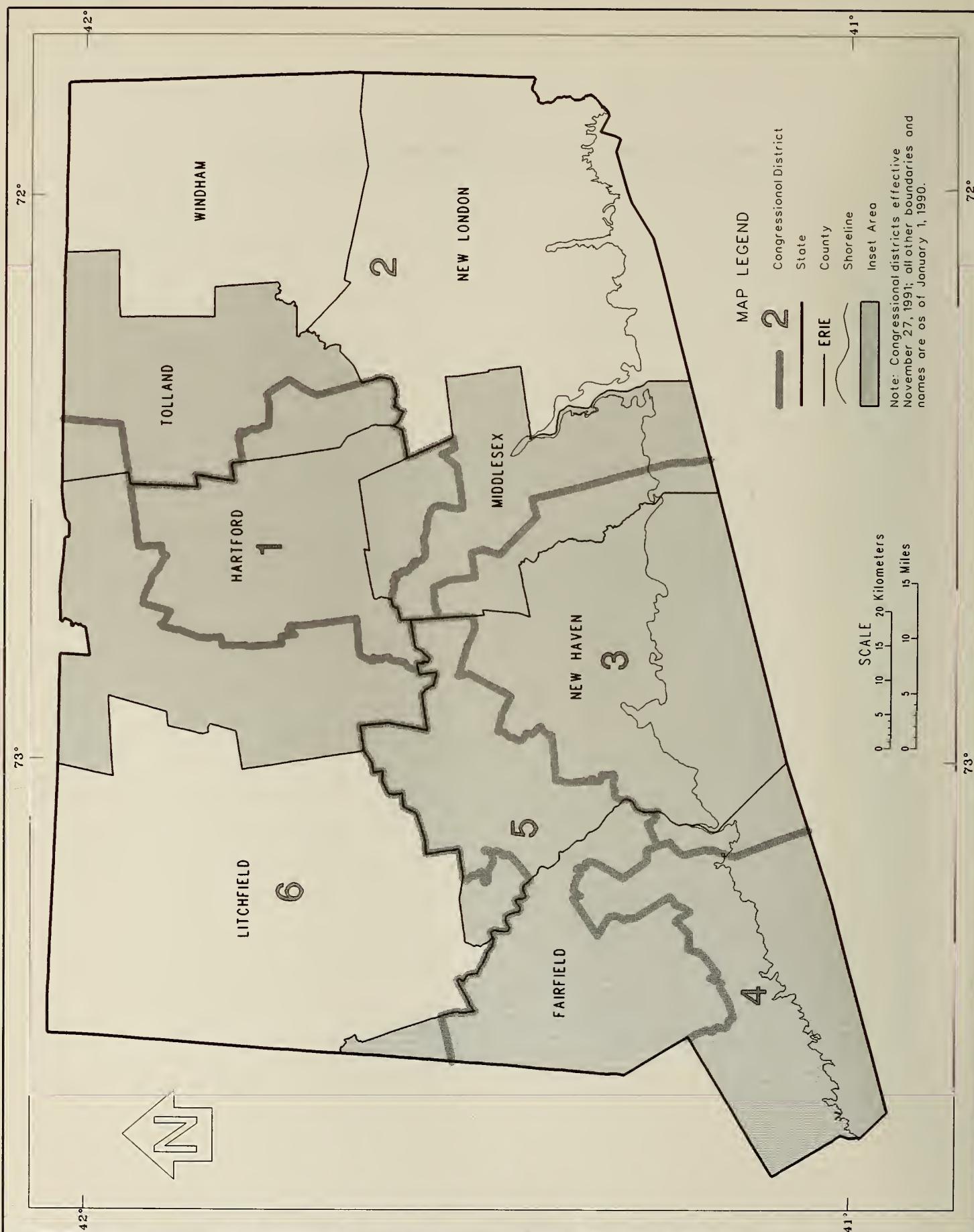
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (6 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend



2

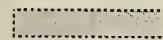
Congressional District



State



County



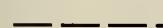
CAMPO

American Indian Reservation



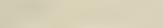
YORK

County Subdivision



ROME

Incorporated Place



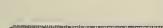
Zena

Census Designated Place



Lake Erie

Large River, Lake, or Water Body



Main St

Feature

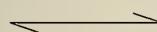


A

Inset Area

*

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

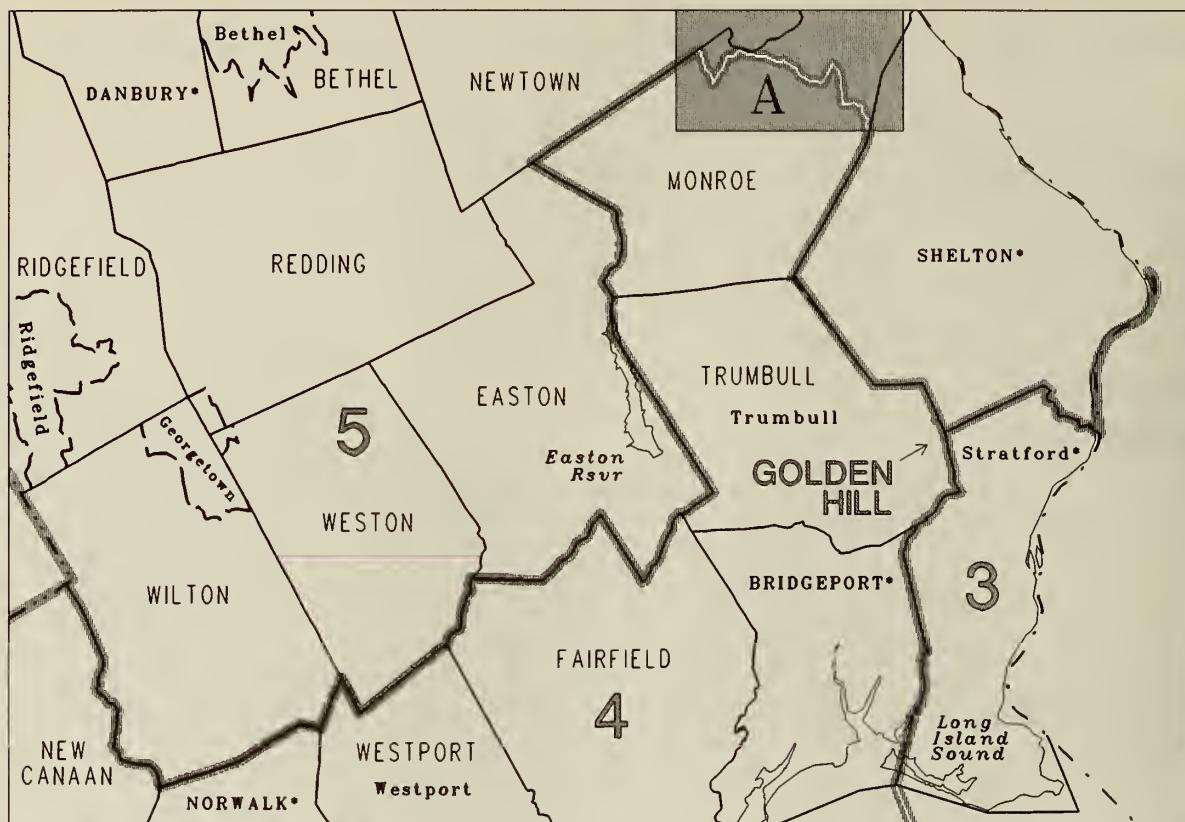


A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

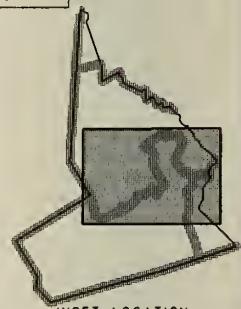
Note: Congressional districts effective November 27, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.

Congressional Districts - Insets

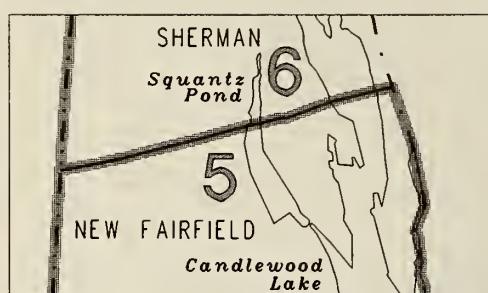
FAIRFIELD COUNTY (PART)



SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Miles



INSET LOCATION



SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

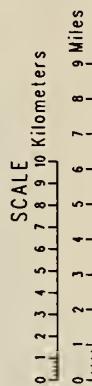
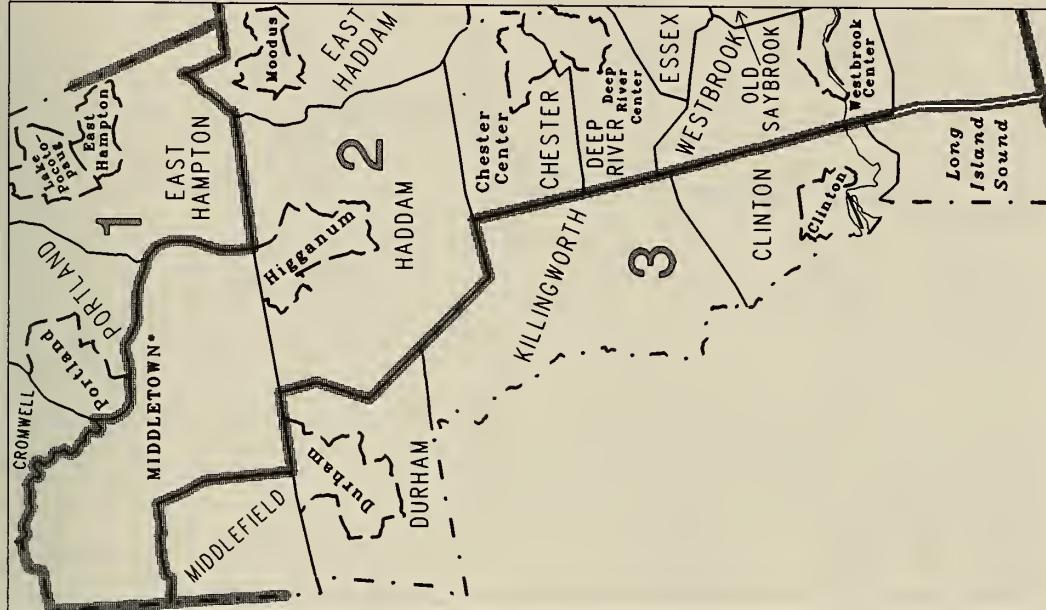


SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

INSET LOCATION

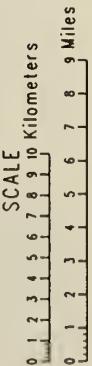
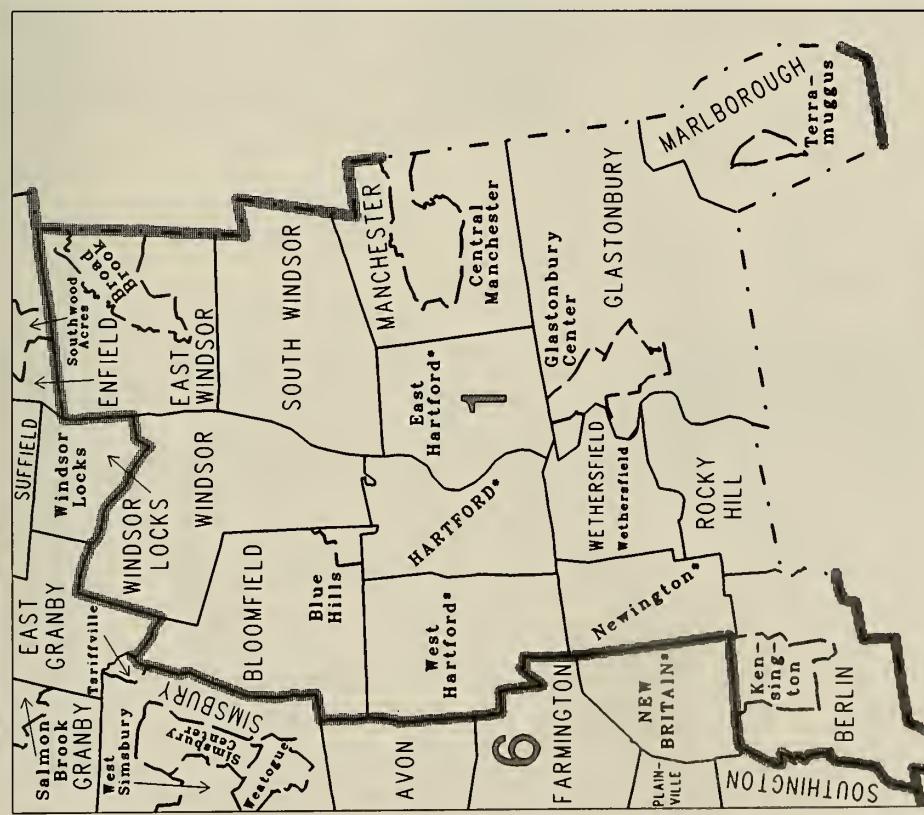
Congressional Districts - Insets

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION

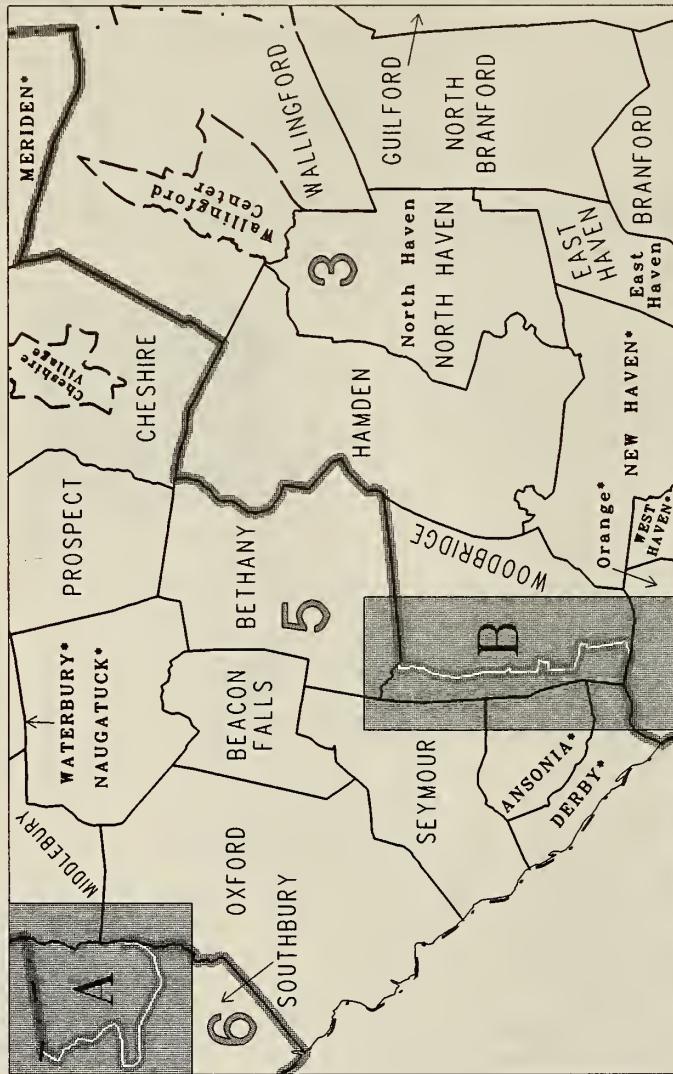
HARTFORD COUNTY (PART)



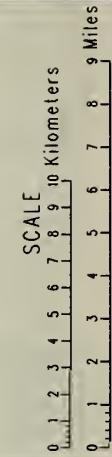
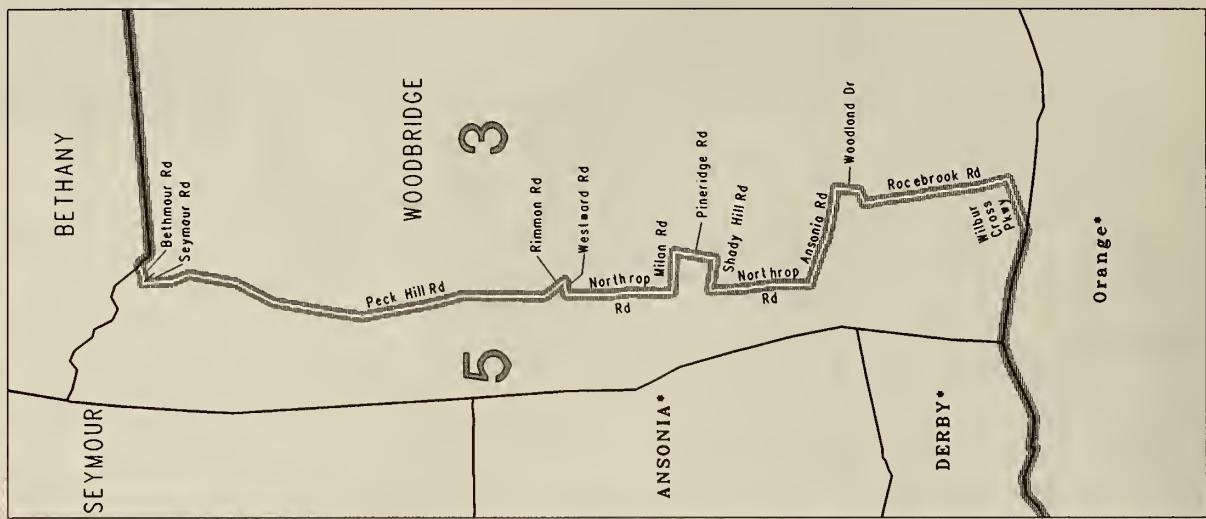
INSET LOCATION

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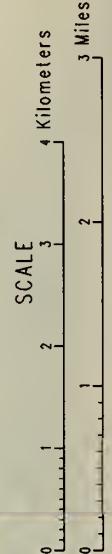
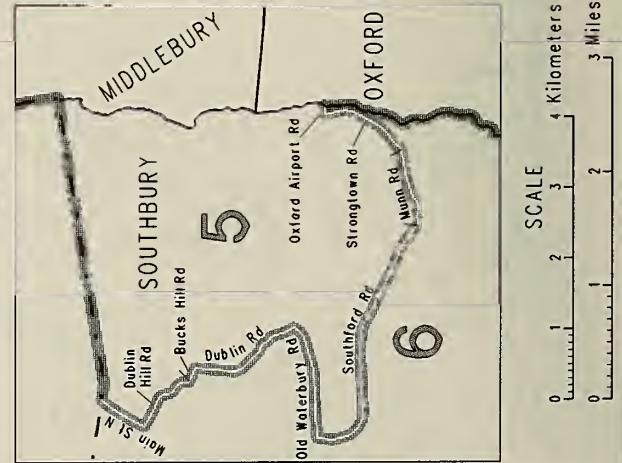
NEW HAVEN COUNTY (PART)



INSET B

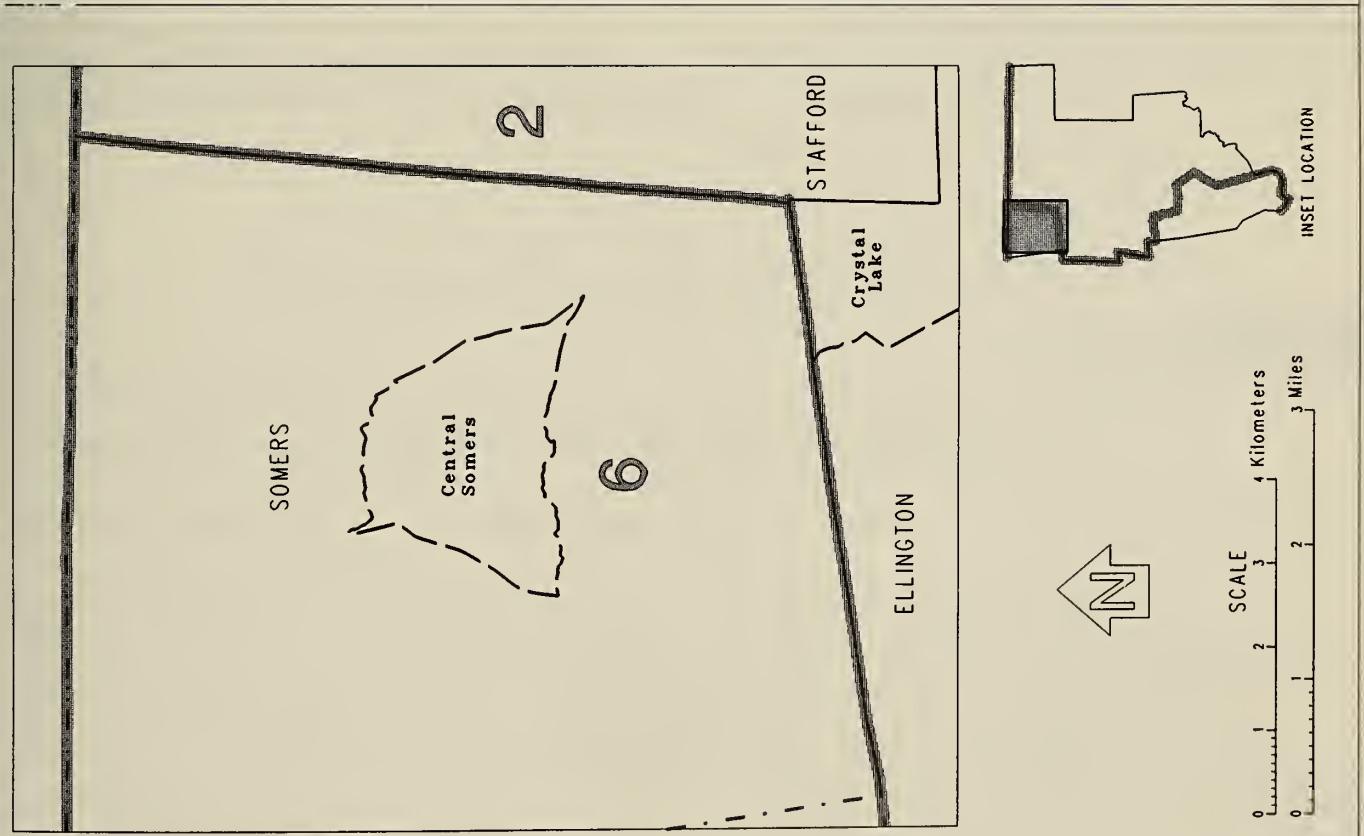
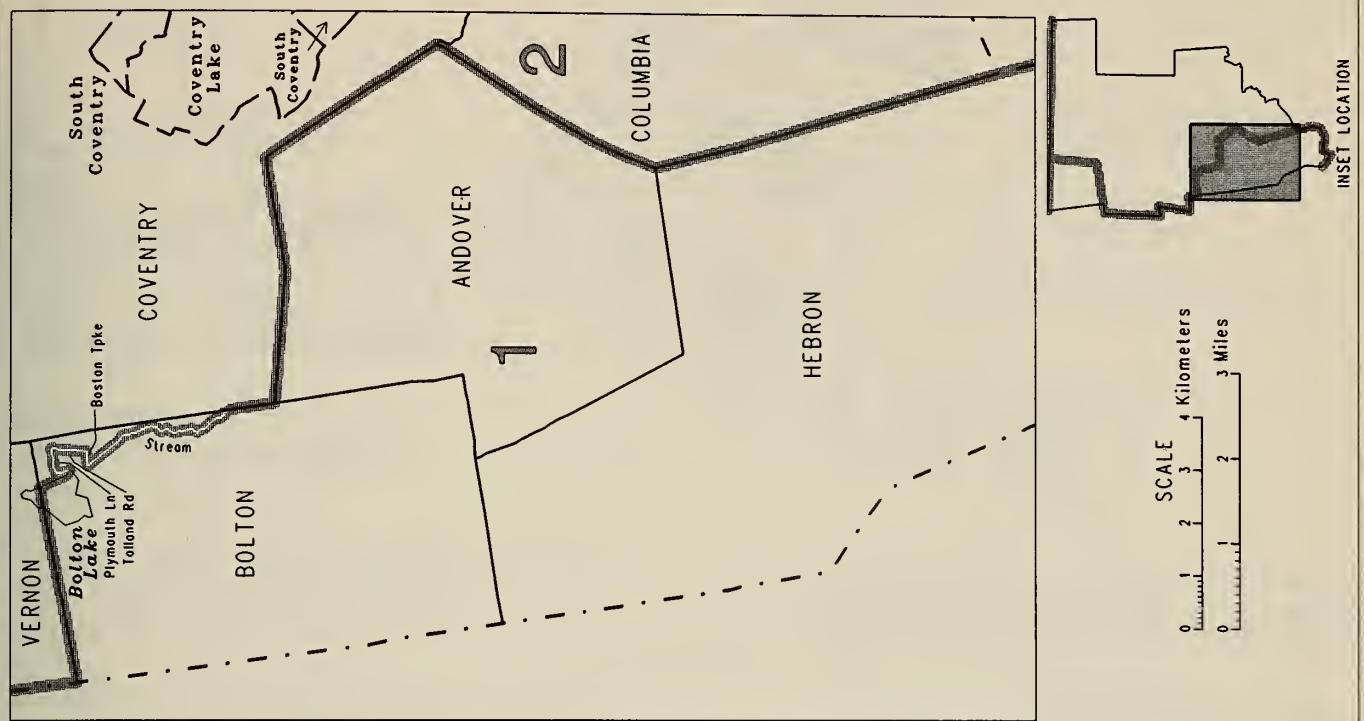


INSET A



Congressional Districts - Insets

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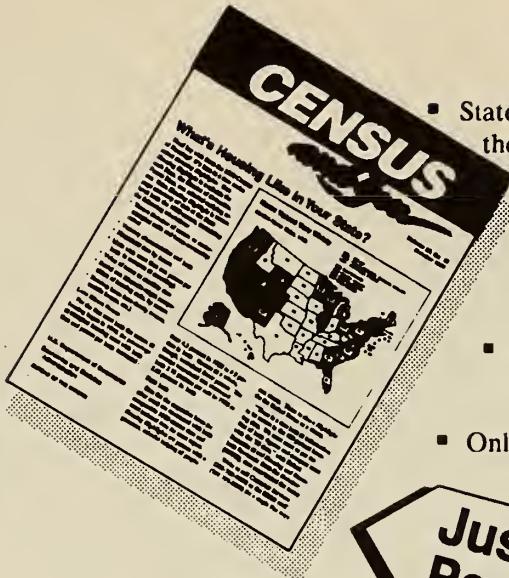
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